

Sight of Pandemon.
Distant view of Mount Etna and South West Coast of Sicily.
Taken on board the U.S. Frigate, the Java.

JOURNAL OF A TOUR

TO

MALTA, GREECE, ASIA MINOR, CARTHAGE,
ALGIERS, PORT MAHON, AND SPAIN,

IN 1828.

BY SAMUEL WOODRUFF, ESQ.

AGENT OF THE GREEK COMMITTEE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF PROVISIONS TO THE SUFFERING INHABITANTS OF GREECE.

TO WHICH IS APPENDED

AN ACCOUNT OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE CARGO OF
PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING TO THE SUFFERING
GREEKS, BY THE AGENTS OF THE GREEK COMMITTEE
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, SENT IN THE BRIG
HERALD, MAY, 1828.

Hartford :

PUBLISHED BY COOKE AND CO.

1831.

DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT, ss.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the thirty-first day of December, L. S. in the fifty-fifth year of the independence of the United States of America, Samuel Woodruff, of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as Author, in the words following, to wit: "Journal of a Tour to Malta, Greece, Asia Minor, Carthage, Algiers, Port Mahon, and Spain, in 1828. By Samuel Woodruff, Esq. Agent of the Greek committee of the city of New York, for the distribution of provisions to the suffering inhabitants of Greece. To which is appended, an account of the distribution of the cargo of provisions and clothing to the suffering Greeks, by the Agents of the Greek Committee of the city of New York, sent in the brig Herald, May, 1828." In conformity to the act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned." And also to the act entitled, "An act supplementary to an act entitled, 'An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned,' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

CHAS. A. INGERSOLL,
Clerk of the District of Connecticut.

A true copy of record, examined and sealed by me,

CHAS. A. INGERSOLL,
Clerk of the District of Connecticut.

D973
W88

76 WILLIAM L. STONE, Esq.

ONE OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR
FURNISHING PROVISIONS &c. TO THE SUFFERING
INHABITANTS OF GREECE.

DEAR SIR,—

I avail myself of the privilege afforded by your kind request of communicating to you, from time to time, as opportunity may offer, whatever of interest may occur, during the voyage I have undertaken; and in the discharge of the duties with which the Greek Committee of the city of New York have entrusted me. I do so with the more freedom and pleasure on account of the activity and efficiency of your exertions as a member of that highly respectable committee. I can give you no assurances, that in my letters you will find any thing entertaining or instructive, either in style or manner, beyond what may arise from a plain and simple narration of incidents, which may occur, together with my own observations upon them, as I pass along. Should I succeed in this, my object will be gained.

I am not insensible that many of my notices will justly be considered of little or no importance to others, but may serve at least for amusement to myself, and be some alleviation of that *ennui* which is experienced by most persons who cross the Atlantic.

Should these communications fall into the hands of any excepting yourself and other particular friends, suitable indulgence will be allowed for my want of acquaintance with technical terms and nautical phrases. From the candid reader I shall have nothing to fear—for, as an author, I have no reputation to lose; neither do I flatter myself, that the merit of my diary will be considered sufficient to invite criticism.

Yours respectfully,

SAMUEL WOODRUFF.

THE GREEK COMMITTEE OF THE CITY OF
NEW YORK,

AS ORGANIZED IN 1828 ;

FOR FURNISHING PROVISIONS TO THE SUFFERING INHABITANTS OF
GREECE.

GEORGE GRISWOLD, *Chairman,*

| | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| Charles Wilkes, | Stephen Whitney, |
| John B. Lawrence, | Jacob Drake, |
| Arthur Tappan, | William Emmerson, |
| John Duer, | George Griffin, |
| Joseph Grinnell, | John L. Lawrence, |
| Jonathan Goodhue, | John W. Leavitt, |
| John Hone, Jr. | Thomas Suffern, |
| John Haggerty, | John Stearns, |
| David Andrews, | James McBride, |
| William Maxwell, | Abijah Fisher, |
| Theodore Dwight, | George Gallagher, |
| Robert Sedgwick, | Wm. C. Mullegan, |
| William L. Stone, | John Flack, |
| John Smalley, | Najah Taylor, |
| Cornelius Heyer, | Jonathan D. Steele, |
| George Sullivan, | James Lovett, |
| H. W. Field, | Thomas Fessenden, |

SAMUEL AKERLY, *Secretary.*

LETTER I.

Malta, July 18th, 1828.

DEAR SIR,

On the 13th of May, 1828, I received from the Greek Committee, of the city of New York, the following letter :—

“ New York, 3d May, 1828.

MR. SAMUEL WOODRUFF,—

Dear Sir—The Greek Committee of this city, being in want of a person of intelligence, firmness, and decision of character, and one whose knowledge of the world would prevent his being imposed upon, to go out with the first vessel, with clothing and provisions for the Greeks, the subscribers have been charged with the duty of engaging such a person ; and you have been recommended as highly qualified for that purpose. From the information given us, we have decided in your favor ; and if you are willing to go upon the same terms as others who offer, you must be ready in the course of a fortnight or three weeks, and give us an immediate answer on the receipt of this, when you will be further advised.

An assistant agent will be sent out with you ; your passage paid, and you will be found, while attending to the duties required. Your passage back will also be paid, if you return direct ; but if you wish to visit any other country, one hundred, or one hundred and twenty dollars will be allowed you, and you can take your own route in returning, after the distribution of the provisions and clothing of which you are to have the charge.

We are respectfully, your most obedient,

G. GRISWOLD, *Chairman*, } *Greek*
 SAM'L. ACKERLY, *Sec'ry*, } *Committee."*

On the 14th, set out for New York, and arrived there on the 15th ; called on the Chairman of the Committee, and made known to him my acceptance of the trust to which I had been appointed ; received the Committee's instructions for the necessary preparations for the voyage, in the brig *Herald*, Capt. Jere. L. Page, bound to Poros, to sail on the 25th, or as soon after as might be. I was much gratified in learning that the Rev. Mr. J. King was connected in the agency, and to sail with the same cargo. This had a material effect on my mind, in deciding the question of accepting the trust, with the offer of which the Committee had honored me. Returned from New York on the 16th ; and having made the necessary arrangements in relation to my domestic concerns, left my family on the 20th, and arrived again in New

York, early the next morning. On the 27th, received from the Greek Committee the following letter of instructions.

“ New York, May 27th, 1828.

GENTLEMEN,—

The Executive Committee of the city of New York, for the relief of the Greeks, having appointed you their agents for the distribution of the provisions and clothing composing the cargo of the brig *Herald*, Page, master, now lying in the port of New York, herewith inclose a copy of the invoice and the bill of lading of said cargo.

You are aware that this cargo is the result of the contributions from various parts of our country, designed to relieve, as far as possible, the sufferings of Greece. It is the anxious desire of the Committee, that it should be distributed in the most judicious and efficient manner, for the relief of those who are in a suffering and necessitous condition. This will be the primary object of all your efforts. It is impossible for the Committee to give any very specific directions as to the best mode of its accomplishment.

The result will depend mainly upon your judgment and fidelity, on which the Committee repose themselves with entire confidence. You will, of course, avail yourselves of the advice and assistance, so far as may be in your power, of any respectable individuals who are the devoted and

known friends of Greece. The Committee are very desirous the distribution should, as far as practicable, be made under your personal observation and control ; and they wish to apprise you, that this will probably require a considerable period of time. The Committee would suggest the great importance of your keeping a very particular account of all your proceedings, and of preserving every practical testimonial in regard to them, which may tend to inspire the Greek donors with confidence in the proper application and efficiency of their character. The Committee expect to have it in their power to lay before the public a minute and satisfactory account of all your proceedings ; and you will please to furnish us statements in duplicate of the application of the articles composing the cargo,—designating the packages by their numbers, so far as may be practicable ; this being very desirable for the satisfaction of the donors.

The brig Herald will touch at Malta, and proceed thence to Poros and Syra, with such other ports, as your judgment, under all circumstances, shall dictate.

The Committee expect to forward one or more additional cargoes to Greece ; and if either of them should arrive while you, or either of you remain there, you are desired to assist, as far as may be practicable, in their distribution.

The Committee having paid freight of cargo in advance, have effected insurance on freight and cargo. Should any accident prevent delivery of the cargo agreeably to its destination, you will please forward us (in duplicate,) protest and other needful documents to establish claim on underwriters. With this you will receive a box, containing one thousand Spanish dollars, to pay your expenses, &c. of which please render us an account on your return.

By order of the Greek Committee of New York, wishing you entire success in the discharge of the sacred trust committed to you, we are, Gentlemen, with great respect, your obedient servants,

GEO. GRISWOLD, *Chairman,*

SAMUEL ACKERLY, *Sec'ry.*

To SAMUEL WOODRUFF, Esq.

Rev. JONAS KING,

JNO. R. STUYVESANT, Esq."

Every thing being now in readiness to commence our voyage, on the morning of Wednesday, May 28th, 1828, went on board the brig, and at half past 10, A. M. weighed anchor. The Chairman, and several other gentlemen of the Committee, came on board, affectionately took leave, and wished us a pleasant and prosperous voyage. At half past 3, P. M. dismissed our pilot at Sandy Hook, and filled away—fair wind and fine weather.

29th. Wind and weather favourable—a good breeze—moderately sea-sick. At 5, P. M. spoke an English brig bound to N. York ; toward evening, weather thick and hazy.

30th. Foggy ; Scotch mist ; Mother Carey's chickens. This little aquatic bird is seen, as I am informed, in all the navigable seas, though never near land, nor the middle of the oceans. How it obtained its name, I know not : but were it destitute of that article, it might with great propriety, be denominated the Sea-swallow. In form, it resembles our Barn-swallow ; in size, a degree larger ; its plumage, a dark, muddy color, like the Chimney-swallow, with the exception of a white spot on the rump ; shape and motion of wing, similar to the swallow ; powerful, indefatigable, quick and tortuous in its flight ; web-footed, but rarely rests upon the water. How, when and where it breeds, navigators are divided in their opinions ; but perhaps nobody knows. This singular bird is most active, and appears to enjoy itself best, in boisterous weather, and gales of wind. Saw a whale, for the first time. Passed a sick and sleepless night, during which, copious showers.

31st. Moderate but fair breeze ; sea-sickness continues ; Mr. King in the same condition. At half past 10, A. M. discovered over our larboard bow the wreck of a brig ; on approaching it, found it floating, keel upwards, with a small part of the

hulk above water ; so much of her stern was under water, that we were unable to read her name. Observing she had been scuttled, we considered it of no use to board her, and passed on.

June 4th. This evening, Mr. King, by request, read a chapter, made appropriate comments upon it, and closed with prayer ;—10 o'clock at night ; on the ocean, still and solemn, 1000 miles from land, the exercises were devotional, sweet and animating. Stupid indeed, and wretched must be the condition of the man who could not enjoy such a season.

5th. Cloudy and calm ; made but little progress this day ; saw great numbers of the Nautilus, vulgarly called *Portuguese men-of-war*. Still, clear, pleasant evening ; reading and prayer by Mr. King.

6th. Pleasant, clear, and warm. Lat. $39^{\circ} 42'$. Lon. $53^{\circ} 19' W$. Now about 1000 miles to the Azores or Western Islands.

12th. Cloudy and squally through the day ; rough sea, wet decks ; at 7, P. M. strong breeze ; took in sail ; 8 knots ; slept little. Lat. $41^{\circ} 29'$, Lon. $33^{\circ} 28'$.

14th. At half past 7, P. M. to our great joy, made Corvo, the North-westernmost island of the Azores ; released from a painful anxiety concerning our reckoning ; dark, showery, squally night ; now about 1100 miles from Gibraltar. These islands are situated between 25 and 32 degrees of west longitude, and between 37 and 40 north latitude,

900 miles west of Portugal, and as many east of Newfoundland ; lying almost in the mid-way between Europe and America. They are nine in number, and are named Santa Maria. St. Miguel, or St. Michael, Tercera, St. George, Graciosa, Fayal, Pico, Flores, and Corvo. They were discovered in the middle of the fifteenth century, by Joshua Vander Berg, a merchant of Bruges, in Flanders, who, in a voyage to Lisbon, was, by stress of weather, driven to these islands, which he found destitute of inhabitants, and called them the Flemish Islands. On his arrival at Lisbon, he boasted of this discovery ; on which the Portuguese set sail immediately, and took possession of them ; and to whom they still belong ; and were called in general the Azores, from the great number of hawks and falcons found among them. All these islands enjoy a very clear and serene sky, with a salubrious air, but are exposed to violent earthquakes, from which they have frequently suffered : and also by the inundations of surrounding waves. They are however, extremely fertile in corn, wine, and a variety of fruits ; also cattle, fowl, and fish. It is said that no poisonous or noxious animal breeds on the Azores, and that if carried thither, will expire in a few hours. St. Michael, which is the largest, being near a hundred miles in circumference, and containing about 60,000 inhabitants, was twice invaded and plundered by the

English, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. Tercera is the most important of these islands, on account of its harbor, which is spacious and has good anchorage, but is exposed to the south-east winds. Its capital town, Angra, contains a cathedral and five churches, and is the residence of the governor of these islands, as well as of the bishop.

15th to 19th. Fine weather, and generally fair wind ; average 7 knots.

22d. *Sunday*. Stiff breeze from N. E. ; 7 knots. Saw a ship to windward, same course. Somewhat indisposed ; head-ache. P. M. wind freshens ; large swells ; 8 knots. At 3 P. M. met, hailed, and passed an hermaphrodite English brig, from the Mediterranean. Lat. $37^{\circ} 15'$, Lon. $9^{\circ} 40'$. at 6, P. M. made Cape St. Vincent, bearing E. N. E. 16 to 20 leagues distant. It is not easy to describe my emotions on the first sight of land in Europe, which I had so long and ardently desired to see. Kept on our course for the Straits of Gibraltar ; passed the cape in the night.

23d. Beautiful morning ; light but fair breeze. No land in sight this forenoon ; current into the straits about 3 knots. Saw two whales sporting and spouting water. 8 P. M. off Cadiz. Clear and charming evening ; moon s. about 10. Sounded, 40 fathoms.

24th. This morning we passed through a squadron of Spanish fishermen, most of whom are an-

chored 4 or 5 leagues off Cadiz, in small craft, called *feluccas*, about 50 in number, rigged in a singular manner. Being now under easy sail, and the weather remarkably clear and pleasant, had a fine opportunity for noticing the costume, activity, and garrulity of these fishermen. A close red cap covered their heads ; a short tunic, or fisherman's frock girded about their loins, with galligaskins, and naked legs and feet ; in their persons short, thick-set and muscular ; their mustachios plentiful, bushy and squalid.

The view of these men and their craft, in the absence of all other evidence, indicated our approach to some foreign country. They appeared to be successful in their employment, frequently bringing up with their hooks, that beautiful and delicious fish, the *Salmano*, weighing from five to twelve pounds each ; the fins and tail a brilliant yellow, and the whole body and head of a golden hue.

At 12 o'clock the wind shifted, and came on to blow fresh from the east, directly out of the straits. Passing Cadiz, had a distant view of the tower, several churches, and other public buildings. Wind, in the evening freshens to a gale. Passed Trafalgar in the night. The place where we now are, is memorable for the naval action fought here 21st Oct. 1805, between the English fleet, commanded by Admiral Lord Nelson, on one side, and

the French and Spanish combined fleets on the other, and in which Lord Nelson was slain. Although now within a few leagues of the straits, we gain little or nothing, on our direct course, being obliged to beat against a strong gale directly ahead. 10, P. M. gale increases ; some of the sails and upper rigging split and carried away ; boisterous sea ; wet decks ; heavy swell ; shipped several large seas. Little or no sleep this night.

25th. Gale continues through the day, increasing in strength at night ; continue beating as yesterday, with no direct progress ahead ; in the afternoon, fore-sail carried away. Beating up for the straits, passed (N.) Trafalgar bay, and (S.) 2 or 3 miles S. W. of Cape Spartel, giving us a clear and near view of the N. W. coast of Africa, kingdom of Fez, also the S. W. coast of Europe, between Cadiz and Tariffa.

26th. Clear sun ; gale somewhat moderated ; continue beating. About 10 this evening, suddenly found ourselves in the middle of a large French fleet, containing, as far as we could judge, in a clear night, with a full moon, about 50 vessels, consisting of armed ships, transports and merchantmen, all standing for Cadiz. About 12 at night, wind lulled, leaving heavy swells, and treating us to wet decks.

27th. Calm morning ; nothing to be seen of the French fleet. From 2 this morning to 3 P. M.

rather retrograded than advanced : wind then sprang up from N. E. ; our exertions in beating were renewed. Thus zigzagging from side to side, were presented fine views of the bold mountain scenery on the African, as well as European coasts. Tangier, at the distance of about five miles, appeared to great advantage, situated on a N. W. declivity of the mountain. About sun-set, the moon rose full and fair. At 8, P. M., the wind, to our great joy, sprang up from the west, and afforded a prospect of a favourable breeze to carry us through the *Gut*. At half past 8, discovered Tariffa light-house, bearing E. N. E. distant about 6 miles.

28th. At half past 2, this morning, passed the Rock of Gibraltar. I regret much that it is inconsistent with the nature of the service in which we are employed, to stop at and view this great stronghold, which has figured so much both in ancient and modern history. It must be mortifying to the rest of Europe, and particularly to Spain, that England should hold this supposed impregnable fortress, denominated, with propriety, the *key* of the Mediterranean. The immense advantages derived to Great Britain from the possession of this garrison, both in time of peace and war, must be obvious to every one acquainted with the state of Europe and those parts of Asia and Africa which border on the Mediterranean.

“Gibraltar, once a celebrated town and fortress of Andalusia, is at present in possession of Great Britain. Till the arrival of the Saracens in Spain, which took place in the year 711, or 712, the rock of Gibraltar went by the name of *Mons Calpe*. On their arrival, a fortress was built upon it, and it obtained the name of *Gibel-Tarif*, from the name of their general, and thence Gibraltar. It was in the possession of the Spaniards and Moors by turns, till it was taken from the former by a combined fleet of English and Dutch ships, under the command of Sir George Rooke, in 1704; and this rather through accident than any thing else. The prince of Hesse, with 1800 men, landed on the isthmus, but an attack on that side was found to be impracticable, on account of the steepness of the rock. The fleet fired 15,000 shot without making any impression on the works, so that the fortress seems to be equally impregnable, both to the British and Spaniards, except by famine. At last, a party of sailors, having got merry with grog, rowed close under the New Mole in their boats; and as they saw that the garrison, who consisted only of 100 men, did not mind them, they were encouraged to attempt a landing; and having mounted the mole, hoisted a red jacket as a signal of possession. This being immediately observed from the fleet, more sailors were sent out, who, in like manner, having ascended the works, got possession of a

battery, and soon obliged the town to surrender. After many fruitless attempts to recover it, it was confirmed to the English by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. Repeated attempts have been since made to wrest it from England, but without success : the last war hath made it more famous than ever, when it underwent a long siege against the united forces of Spain and France by land and sea, and was gallantly defended by general Elliot and his garrison, to the great loss and disgrace of the assailants ; though it must be granted, the place is by nature almost impregnable. Near 300 pieces of cannon, of different bores, and chiefly brass, which were sunk before the port in the floating batteries, have been raised and sold, to be distributed among the garrison. It is a commodious port, and formed naturally for commanding the passage of the straits, or, in other words, the entrance into the Mediterranean and Levant seas. But the road is neither safe against an enemy, nor storms ; the bay is about twenty leagues in circumference. The straits are 24 miles long, and 15 broad ; through which sets a current from the Atlantic ocean into the Mediterranean, and for the stemming of it, a brisk gale is required. The town was neither large nor beautiful, and in the last siege was totally destroyed by the enemies' bombs, but on account of its fortifications, is esteemed the key of Spain, and is always furnished with a garrison

well provided for its defence. The harbor is formed by a mole, which is well fortified and planted with guns. Gibraltar is accessible on the land side only by a narrow passage between the rock and the sea, but that is walled and fortified both by art and nature, and so inclosed by high steep hills, as to be almost inaccessible that way. It has but two gates on that side, and as many toward the sea. Across this isthmus, the Spaniards have drawn a fortified line, chiefly with a view to hinder the garrison of Gibraltar from having any intercourse with the country behind them ; notwithstanding which, they carry on a clandestine trade, particularly in tobacco, of which the Spaniards are exceedingly fond. The garrison is, however, confined within very narrow limits ; and, as the ground produces scarcely any thing, all their provisions are brought them either from England or from Ceuta, on the opposite coast of Barbary. Formerly Gibraltar was entirely under military government ; but that power producing those abuses which are naturally attendant on it, the parliament thought proper to erect it into a body corporate, and the civil power is now lodged in its magistrates."

Coasted along the shore off Andalusia and Granada in Spain, 5 or 6 leagues from land. At 11, A. M. discovered snow on the mountains in Granada.

29th. Sunday. Several vessels in sight, but all

like ours nearly becalmed. At 4, P. M. Mr. King performed divine service, being the first Sabbath since we sailed, which afforded an opportunity for the performance of this interesting duty on board ; occasioned partly by rough weather, and partly by indisposition of Mr. King. The service and every part of the exercises were solemn and impressive. Advanced but little on our voyage this day ; now off Cape De Gatt ; Lat. $36^{\circ} 12'$, Lon. 2° W. serene; soft, pleasant air, peculiar to this region.

30th. Now about 1200 miles short of Malta. The bold, picturesque, and changing views we have yesterday and to-day had, of the mountains of Grenada, amply compensate for the tardiness of our progress. While we are experiencing the heat of a scorching sun, nearly vertical, it is pleasant to behold the glittering snow extending downward from the summit of the highest mountains about half way, and appearing to rest upon a belt of clouds suspended at that altitude. Below that region appear cities, towns, villages, watch towers and cottages, all white and beautiful, seeming to hang upon the dark declivities like the nest of the eagle.

July 1st. Sail all this day in full view of the coast of Algiers, distant 15 leagues. Health and appetite much improved. Wind lulls at evening, which is remarkably serene and pleasant ; the stars more brilliant, and the Galaxy more luminous than

I ever saw while on land. Many stars in the train of the galaxy are distinctly visible, which I had never before seen. At 4, P. M. passed the renowned city of Algiers, that nest of pirates and robbers, and, to the disgrace of civilized Europe, their common nuisance.

2d and 3d. Algiers yet in view.

4th. INDEPENDENCE. Serene, pleasant weather. While the people of 'our free and happy country' are celebrating the natal day of their national freedom, enjoying and abusing the good things of that favored land, we are near the middle of the Mediterranean sea, shut out from the participation with them in the festivities and exercises of the day. "O fortunatos, nimium sua si bona norint Agricolas."

5th. In the course of the afternoon saw several large shoals of the *black fish*, so called, being a smaller species of the Grampus, weighing, as is said, from 20 to 25 cwt.

6th. Sunday. The wind having hauled a little more to the N. and the brig having stood N. E. $2\frac{1}{2}$ days, being now between 40° and 41° N. Lat. in sight of, and near the island of Sardinia, tacked ship, and stood S. S. E. toward the coast of Africa, with a light breeze.

This is the 9th day since we entered the Mediterranean, at which time, from our then favorable prospects, we confidently expected to have reach-

ed Malta before this time. But disappointments attend us in all conditions of life, both by land and sea; and, as I believe, generally, if not invariably, for our real and ultimate advantage. Our present prospect is unfavorable to our arrival at that island within a week from this time. It is now 39 days since we sailed from New York. The E. S. E. wind, which so long, at this season, prevails here, comes off from Egypt, and the desert of Lybia, is called the Sirocco, and always attended with an unpleasant sensation of languor, dull head-ache and drowsiness, so uncomfortable in a long sea-voyage. A fine dust is observable in the atmosphere, which affects the eyes. Divine service by Mr. King. I am now prepared to say of this pious and faithful servant of Christ, that he well deserves that high estimation in which he stands, both in the Old and New World. At 12 o'clock, Lat. $40^{\circ} 25'$, E. Lon. $6^{\circ} 45'$; difference of time between this and New York, 5 hours 30 minutes.

7th. Clear and very warm morning: Sirocco again at 10, A. M. but soon settles away into a dead calm. Several of the sailors plunged into the sea to swim and bathe. In the evening attended prayer, in accordance with the monthly concert. Mr. King performed the service with his usual ability; he also gave us an interesting account of the commencement and progress of that excellent institution in France by the Protestants, while he was at

Paris. The first meeting was composed of himself, one other American, and a Protestant Frenchman, in an obscure upper chamber. It is now attended by vast numbers, even in France.

7th. Saw two white whales pass the brig; this day in Lat. $37^{\circ} 47'$, Lon. $8^{\circ} 42'$ E. a mourning dove perched upon our stern, and after resting 10 or 15 minutes, took her flight, in a direction toward the African coast, distant about 70 miles. Though I regretted she made us so short a visit, I wished her a prosperous voyage. The length of time we have been on the Mediterranean, and the Sirocco and calms we have experienced, begin to render our voyage somewhat irksome. We have yet before us a voyage of considerable length. In addition to this, we still remain in profound ignorance of the state of affairs in Greece, and whether our destination will be Poros, Egina or Syra. We expect, however, at Malta to obtain information which may decide that question, and also whether we proceed from thence with or without convoy.

10th. Passed the island of Galita, Lat. $37^{\circ} 30'$, E. Lon. $9^{\circ} 15'$, in fair view, distant about four leagues; P. M. saw the African shore for a long stretch, S. E. off Galita. Breeze and current 3 to 5 knots; fast approaching Cape Bon, which we have long and anxiously looked out for. Prospect of seeing Malta by the end of the week brightens.

11th. Serene and very warm. On sounding,

found 55 fathoms, and again, 30. At half past 10, A. M., made Cape Guardia, S. S. E. distant 3 leagues, and about 2 leagues N. W. of Cape Carthage. 12 o'clock off the bay of Tunis; island of Zembra, a naked rock, standing near the east entrance of the bay, in plain view; 4 or five miles beyond which, we discover Cape Bon. At 5, P. M., with a fair but gentle breeze, passed Cape Bon; now about 180 miles to Malta. At 7, P. M. spoke a French frigate, standing S. S. W.: to our question, "where bound?" the answer was, "cruizing." 8, P. M., made the island Pantellaria. Clear night, with a fresh breeze, N. N. E.; Lat. by observation, $37^{\circ} 30'$, Lon. $10^{\circ} 12' E.$

12th. At 8, A. M. Pantellaria bore S. E. 2 leagues distant. This interesting island deserves particular notice in the journal of a voyager.

It is situated Lat. $36^{\circ} 48'$, Lon. $11^{\circ} 58' E.$ and belongs to Sicily: 30 miles in circumference; volcanic:—products, wine, finest raisins, and other fruits, among the cheapest and best fruits in the Mediterranean. Population estimated at 4,600; language and dress a mixture of Italian and Arabic. Land high, and in clear weather may be seen from the deck of a ship 15 leagues. Within the summit is a great natural curiosity, a lake, 4 miles inland, the remains of a crater,) of an unfathomable depth of water. The town and castle at the head of a cove, on the S. W. side of the island. Here stands

a huge church, several chapels, and a Capuchin establishment, all which are plainly seen from our deck, about 5 miles distant. P. M. upon a nearer view (N. E.) of this island, several handsome villages appear more plainly. The ascending roads, hedges, and vineyards are distinctly visible.

13th. Sunday. Early this morning, hopes were entertained of seeing the long looked for island of Malta before night ; but at 10 A. M. breeze dies away, and leaves us for the remainder of the day in a dead calm ; heat of the sun extremely oppressive. Mr. King performed divine service. It deserves particular notice, that the performance of this duty has a powerful influence in the preservation and promotion of sobriety and good order among all on board.

14th. About 9, A. M. a gentle breeze, from S. S W. ; 4 knots. A ship of war, supposed of the U. S. standing west, passed about 2 miles distant. At half past 2, P. M. had the great satisfaction to make Malta, over our larboard bow, 25 or 30 miles distant. This day passed by Rome, and part of the island of Sicily ; the latter in sight.

15th. Malta yet in sight, but no nearer than at sun-set last evening. About 12 o'clock a breeze sprang up, and afforded us the satisfaction of approaching Malta in a fine, pleasant afternoon. At 4, P. M., towers, churches, fortifications, vineyards, &c. &c. appeared, presenting a most animating

view of this far-famed island. At 6 P. M. passed St. Paul's harbor, near the shore; the wind had lulled, and the calm afforded a fine opportunity for viewing that memorable place, where the Apostle was shipwrecked; Acts. xxvii.

In reading the account of this shipwreck, I had ever experienced some difficulty in comprehending how there could be a place formed on the coast of an island, where "two seas met." But in viewing the spot pointed out, where the ship was "thrust in," the difficulty was removed. The island of Gozo lies west of the main island, (Malta,) and is separated from it only by a strait, from half a mile to a quarter of a mile in width. When a violent Euroclydon (east wind) prevails, and the seas run high, a powerful current is forced in at each end of this strait, which ranges nearly north and south. The ship was driven in at the north end, and struck in a small nook on the Malta side, about forty rods from the entrance. This strait must have been, I think, the "creek with a shore," which was discovered, and "into the which they were minded, if it were possible, to thrust in the ship." For, while lying off to the north, the entrance of the strait has the exact appearance of the mouth of a creek or river.

To commemorate this event, the Roman Catholics have built a small marble chapel, which yet stands, within 40 or 50 feet of the water's edge,

where they say the ship "was broken with the violence of the waves." About two miles east of this chapel, on a handsome elevation of ground, stands a neatly built and populous city, surrounding an elegant church, erected in honor of St. Paul, and bearing his name. This they point out as the place where Publius, the chief man of the island lived, and whose father, Paul healed.

At half past 6, the pilot boats swarmed out of the quarantine harbor, and were soon along side of us. I counted 18 of these boats, all ingeniously constructed and beautifully painted, manned wholly by Maltese, with all the motley costume, language, complexion, and characteristics of that active people. All clamored for employment, to conduct the brig into the harbor ; some in Arabic, others in Italian, some in Spanish, French, English, and many in all those languages mixed together. One would have thought another confusion of tongues had taken place. After an hour's delay, in hearing this loud and confused jargon, Capt. Page agreed with two of the boats to conduct us into the quarantine harbor, for the customary price for the like service, to be ascertained by the American consul. A string of boats was immediately formed at our bow ; and at 9 P. M. we dropped anchor in the quarantine harbor. It was a delightful evening and night ; the moon shone with great lustre. It was the eve of one of their *fete* days, observable

by the Romish church. The jingling of bells, for which the Maltese are remarkable, the illuminations and brilliant fire-works, presented a scene to me, novel, and not without interest. The profusion of incense burned in the churches, perfumed the air to such a degree, that it was plainly perceptible for more than half a mile from the city.

“The islands of Malta, Gozo and Cumino occupy an extent from S. E. by E. to N. W. by W. of eight and a half leagues. Cape St. Dimitri, the N. W. end of Gozo, lying in Lat. $36^{\circ} 3'$, Lon. $14^{\circ} 10'$, at 50 miles S. E. half E. from the S. E. end of Pantellaria; and point Benhisa, the S. E. end of Malta, in Lat. $35^{\circ} 49' 30''$, Lon. $14^{\circ} 33' 30''$.

Malta is celebrated for the magnificence of its capital, the grandeur, extent, and strength of its fortifications, and its importance to England. In the Odyssey of Homer, this island is mentioned under the name of Hyperia, and it is recorded that a colony of Phœnicians was established upon it, 1500 years before the Christian era. It was subsequently called Ogygia; and while bearing this name, the Phœnicians were driven from it by the Greeks, who about 736 years before Christ, called it Melitaion or Melita, whence its present name is derived. Here the Greeks established the worship of Apollo, their favourite, and Archons governed the island. In rather more than 200 years after the first settlement of the Greeks, the Carthagini-

ans disputed their right of possession, and the island was for some time divided between them ; but ultimately the Carthaginian power prevailed, while both the Greek and the Punic, or Phœnician languages were equally spoken. At length the riches of Carthage, which had flowed to Malta, rendered it a desirable acquisition to the Romans, by whom it was afterwards captured : and thus was introduced a third language, and a third admixture of national habitudes and customs. On the division of the Roman empire, Malta fell to the lot of Constantine, when the ancient energy or *ferocity*, declined and expired. In 454 of the Christian era, the Vandals had entered Sicily, and taken possession of Malta, from which, ten years afterwards, they were driven by the Goths. Under Justinian, however, in 553, Belisarius landed, and re-united Malta to the empire, from which time its opulence again increased ; but it has never recovered its former splendor. In 870, the Arabs were in possession of Malta, but were driven out the same year, by the Greeks ; 34 years after, they entered a second time, and exterminated the Greeks, although the rest of the inhabitants were in general spared and protected. A system of piracy now ensued, and the Maltese became the ablest corsairs in the Mediterranean. In 1090, the Normans took possession of Malta, and they afterwards ceded the island to the Germans. It continued in subjection

to the emperors for 72 years, and then fell under the dominion of France ; but shortly after, Roger, Admiral of Arragon, subdued the island, and it became a fief of the kingdoms of Arragon and Castile ; but was ultimately united to Sicily. Such were the changes which had taken place in the government of these islands, when the emperor Charles Fifth added them to his vast dominions. This potentate seems to have been the first who understood the real value of these possessions, and who appreciated them as deserving that value from their commanding situation, over all the adjacent seas. In 1530, he made choice of the order of St. John, of Jerusalem, and established the knights of that order, conditionally, as perpetual sovereigns of the islands of Malta, Gozo, &c. Of these knights, the superior was Grand Master of Malta, and he was invested for life, with the rights of sovereignty over the islands. This mode of government continued until June, 1798, when General Bonaparte gained possession, previously to his landing in Egypt. On the 26th of September, in the same year, the islands were, in consequence, put into a state of blockade by the British forces, which was continued against Malta until the 4th of September, 1800, when it was surrendered to them. Since that period, these islands have continued under the British flag. Gozo and Cumino are always attached to the fate of Malta. By the

Greeks, Gozo was denominated *Gaulos*, and Cuminio, *Hephastias*.

A stranger, on his arrival at Malta, cannot but be greatly struck with the change of character which its inhabitants have undergone, since the time of the order. Under the government of the knights, the agriculture and commerce of the island were alike distinguished ; the scene has since changed, and Malta has become one of the greatest depots of merchandize in the whole Mediterranean ; and the natives have acquired habits of industry, and developed sources of profit, to which they were formerly total strangers. The Maltese who have lately traded to the Adriatic and the Black seas, must congratulate themselves on observing that their own port, formerly of no account in commerce, is now a scene of far greater activity and profit than either Genoa, Naples, Venice, or even Leghorn.

The south coast of Malta is altogether clifty, and destitute of harbors ; it is full of grottos, or caves, the rocks being for the most part craggy ; but facing the S. E. is a large bay, named Marsa Scirocco ; and on the N. E., at 4 miles from the easternmost point, is the *Grand Port of Valetta*, the capital of the island. On the west of the latter, separated by a peninsula, on which stands the city and its fortifications, is another large port, called Marsa Musceit, or port Musset, having on its

west side, a small island, near which all vessels from the Levant, or any other place suspected of contagious disease, perform quarantine. At nearly two leagues to the north-westward of Marsa Musceit, is an open bay, that of St. Paul, which faces the N. E., and beyond this, on the west, divided from it by a peninsula, is the largest port or bay of *Melheha*, completely open to the N. W. These are the principal bays of Malta, but there are several smaller harbors.

The Maltese islands are calcareous rocks, containing some petrifications and concretions. This rock is mostly of a porous nature, and a great proportion of it is covered with earth originally brought from Sicily, and other places. The ground is never suffered to remain uncultivated, but is constantly sown every year. Each season yields its peculiar crop; and considering the nature of the ground, the produce is extraordinary. The color of the soil varies in different districts, and it is seldom more than one foot deep above the surface of the rock. In summer it is irrigated chiefly by the night-dew; but the rock, being porous, retains the moisture, and keeps the earth constantly fresh. The earth is always removed once in ten years, in order to clear the rock of a thick crust which forms upon it, and prevents the moisture from sufficiently penetrating.

Malta seems rather to have been intended for a quarry than a habitation of man ; for it contains little else beside stone. In Sicily, every advantage has been lavished by nature, and none obtained by art. Here it is exactly the reverse ; industry has raised splendid palaces and fruitful fields, where nature had laid down a rock-desert. The very hedges of the fields are masses of stone piled on one another. When the ground is properly prepared, it produces in the first year water-melons and garden plants ; in the next, an excellent fruit, preserved during the winter, and distinguished by the name of Maltese-melons ; and afterwards, barley, the straw of which furnishes fodder for the cattle. The ground is plowed in the third year, and planted with cotton ; and in the fourth, sowed with corn. The land afterwards yields these different crops alternately ; but care is always taken to prepare the ground, particularly in the year in which the cotton-tree is come into bearing, when it is necessary to reduce the earth into a kind of powder. The greatest part of the grounds are planted with cotton, of which three species are cultivated ; one natural to the country, another from Siam, and a third of a common color, called that of the Antillas. Wheat is sown in November, after the ground has been plowed three times, and cut in the beginning of June. Barley is also sown in the same month, and reaped in May. There is

a kind of corn in Malta called *tommon*, which grows in poor land, and the bread made of the flour is particularly white : this grain is sown in February. Every field is inclosed with stone walls, five or six feet high, to shelter the plants from the effects of wind, rain, and storms, during the spring and autumn.

Malta and Gozo produce various fruits of exquisite flavor, with excellent roots, and very fine flowers ; the roses, in particular, are described as more sweetly scented than those of any other country. These islands likewise yield great quantities of *cumino*, *aniseed*, *kali magnum*, *loricella*, *silla*, and *lichen* : the last grows on the rocks exposed to the north, and is used for dying the amaranthus color. *Silla* is peculiar to these islands ; it grows to the height of five feet, bears a red flower, and serves for fodder. The gardens in Malta are numerous, especially toward the east. They are generally ornamented with groves of orange and lemon trees, but these are not permitted to grow to any considerable height, on account of the wind, which would blow off the fruit and break the branches. The greatest attention is paid to the orange trees, which are commonly watered twice a day ; the tops are trimmed into a round form, resembling an umbrella, and they grow on one single straight stem, as do likewise the lemon trees, the branches of which are sometimes suffered to extend, till they

form a kind of bower. These trees are almost all raised in tubs, and placed in the most sheltered spots. Kitchen gardens have greatly increased here, and produce cauliflowers, with other vegetables of the finest quality. Water is constantly kept for their use in cisterns hewn out of the rock, and trenches are dug around them to collect the rain. Bees are kept in great quantities in some parts of the island ; the hives are horizontal, in the eastern style. The honey has a most delicious flavor, and the ancients compared it to that of Hybla.

The asses, which are called *Janets*, are famous for strength and beauty. The ewes are incredibly fruitful : they commonly drop lambs twice a year, and sometimes year four at a time.

Frequent flights of birds of passage recreate and reward the sportsman ; of these, *baccaficos*, quails, and plovers are most delicate, juicy food. The finest fish is very abundant on the coast ; and is considerably cheap. The oysters are not good, but a variety of other excellent shell-fish supply their place.

Fertile, however, as Malta is in many parts, it is far from being able to furnish its population with the necessaries of life without foreign assistance. In 1632, the population of Malta and Gozo was 51,750. In 1798, Malta contained 90,000, and Gozo 24,000 inhabitants, total 114,000 ; a very ex-

traordinary population in proportion to the small extent of the islands.

Malta contains two cities, and twenty-two *casals* or villages. The original capital being *Citta Vecchia*, the old or notable city, which still preserves, among the inhabitants, the name of *Mdina*, signifying city, and it is the seat of the bishoprick. Besides the Cathedral, which is large and handsome, it contains several other churches, monasteries, &c. The town is so elevated, that from it may be seen the whole island, and sometimes the coasts of Africa and Sicily. The catacombs in this place have always been celebrated ; they are very extensive, and contain streets in all directions, which are formed with such a degree of regularity, that they have been called the subterraneous city.

Near *Citta Vecchia*, on the south, is the grotto of St. Paul, which is used as a church, and which is an extraordinary cave, divided into three separate parts, by iron grates. The sepulchral grottos of the Benjemma mountains, at two miles to the westward of *Citta Vecchia*, also rank among the great curiosities of Malta.

The Maltese, although subjugated from time to time by different nations, retain the peculiarities of an original character.

Many countenances indicate an African origin. They are commonly short, strong, plump, with curled hair, flat noses, turned up lips, and the color

of their skin olive, the same as that of the people of Barbary ; their language, also, is so nearly the same, being impure Arabic, that they perfectly understand each other. They are generally industrious, active, faithful, economical, courageous, and rank with the best sailors in the Mediterranean sea. Such is the peculiar situation of the different parts of the islands, that much of their intercourse with each other is carried on by boats ; and hence, they early in life, become familiar with the use of a science which leads to bold and skilful seamanship. But with these useful qualities, they retain defects attributed to the Africans, being mercenary, jealous, passionate, and vindictive. The people in general are highly fantastical and superstitious ; but their ignorance does not wholly unfit them for the cultivation of the arts. Their temperance is exemplary. They are fond of coffee and chocolate, and drink wine imported from Sicily. Their food consists chiefly of vegetables and fish. The Maltese, of all other people, are the most attached to their country ; and their constant hope is, to end their days in what they dignify with the title of *fiore del mondo*, or, the flower of the world.

The first stone of the present capital, Valetta, was laid by the renowned Grand Master, La Vallette, in 1566. Although built on irregular and broken ground, it is extremely handsome. The houses are low ; but they all have one or more

balconies for walking on. The streets are wide, generally at right angles with each other, with commodious foot-paths on each side ; they are paved with flat, square stones, and are so free from mud, that even during winter, the feet remain perfectly dry. The city has three gates, and the principal street reaches from the castle of St. Elmo to the royal gate, on the south-west. Besides private cisterns to every house, there are also public ones, together with a fountain, the source of which is in the southern part of the island, from which the water is conveyed in an aqueduct. When the winter rains are not sufficient to fill the cisterns, this affords a constant supply. The houses are neat, built with stone ; the roofs form a flat terrace, plastered with pozzalana, with pipes conducting to the cisterns, so that all the rain water is preserved.

The church of St. John, on the S. W. side of the city, is one of its principal ornaments ; and St. John's day is one of its highest festivals.

The approach to the harbor of Valetta is exceedingly picturesque and interesting ; and the fortifications, close to which every ship has to pass, seem sufficient to annihilate the most powerful naval force that could be brought against it.

The present number of troops stationed here by the English government, are three regiments of

British soldiers, and one of Maltese, of about one thousand each.

In coming from the eastward and northward, as you approach the harbor, you will see the round light-tower of St. Elmo, standing over the point between the two harbors, and which at first appears like a sail. You will also see white cliffs, with a white church, near the S. E. end of the island.

It is no less curious than amusing to view the diversities of dress and appearance among the motley crowd which business daily assembles on the *marina* of Valetta. Beside the English soldiers, sailors and merchants, many of whom have their warehouses there, one sees Barbareque traders, wrapt in their long shawls and peculiar habiliments, whose settled gravity is contrasted with the noise of the Maltese boatmen and porters, a lively set of people, having much more of the Italian than of the African character, although some of them evidently appear to be of the latter origin. Here are also about the harbor, at the Lazaretto, Parlalorj, &c. some Maltese of a superior class, such as the port-captains, the officers of the *Sanita*, masters of pilot-boats, and others, who imitate the English, and speak their language imperfectly, but may be readily known by their swarthy countenances, and characteristic activity."

Malta, *July 16th.* Extremely warm. At 8, A. M. repaired, by direction, to the Lazaretto, a large

stone building, at the water's edge, standing on the quarantine ground ; delivered in our letters, newspapers, &c. for fumigation. They were received at our hands by the proper officer, with a pair of long tongs, while we were obliged to stand at a respectful distance from this dignitary, the knight of the smoke of purification. Here we fortunately found Capt. Bell, of the U. S. schooner Porpoise, personally acquainted with Mr. King ; are happy to hear that he is lately from Smyrna, and is about to return thither ; that his quarantine expires, and he shall take *pratique* to-morrow. But having learned by a Boston paper of the 1st of June, brought out by the brig Sultana, from Boston, that the brig Herald sailed from New York, on the 28th of May, and expecting her arrival here about this time, had concluded to wait a few days, to take her under convoy to Greece, on his way to Smyrna, and will sail early on the morning of the 19th. Thus are we providentially furnished with convoy, without a moment's delay on that account. We learn here by report, that the Russians have passed the Pruth, and are now at war with the Turks. That some trifling skirmishing has taken place between them, but no action of importance ; that the Emperor of Russia was at Odessa, with the Empress, and was expected to take the field soon, at the head of his numerous army : that Ibrahim Pacha was about to leave the Morea, with

his troops, and return to Egypt ; that every thing in the Levant was in a state of tranquillity ; that the plague was at Smyrna, and at the islands of Spetzia, Hydra and Egina ; that a great fire had broken out at Smyrna, about the middle of June, which had consumed 250 or 300 houses in that part of the city inhabited by the Turks ; that Smyrna, about the same time had been visited by an earthquake, which had destroyed several houses ; that Count Capo d'Istria, the President of Greece, was now at Navarino, but was expected soon to return to Poros, and from thence to Egina, the present seat of the Greek government. Had the satisfaction to see here in the quarantine harbor, a Russian ship of war, along side of which lies a Turkish armed ship, lately taken by the former in single combat.

The quarantine laws, and other port regulations here, are very strict, and rigidly observed. By the politeness of Mr. King, was introduced to the American consul, Mr. Eynard, a French gentleman, resident here, who kindly tendered his services, in any thing he could do to oblige us.

We also learn here, that the French fleet we met on the night of the 26th of June, in Trafalgar bay, were on their passage from Marseilles to Cadiz, to transport some French troops and munitions of war from thence to the Balearic islands, lately ceded by Spain to France.

17th. Weather continues oppressively warm. At 8 this morning, went with Mr. King to the Parlatorio, where we met Messrs. Goodell and Bird, with their families, missionaries, late from Syria, who left that country in April last, on account of the present Turkish war, but expect to return thither as soon as the state of things there shall be such as not to endanger their personal safety. We also found here Messrs. Hallock and Smith, missionaries resident here, also Rev. Mr. Temple, Mr. Wilson, and other gentlemen from America—with all of whom we had much agreeable and interesting conversation, though somewhat embarrassed by bars and banisters necessary for the observance of quarantine regulations.

We had the pleasure to be introduced to Count Contostavlos, a Greek gentleman, and one of the agents of the President, Capo d'Istria. He speaks English, and gives us much useful information respecting the present state of things in Greece; has engaged to furnish us with letters to the President, on the subject of our business in Greece, which, we expect, will be highly serviceable to us in the discharge of the duties of our agency.

At 5 this morning, arrived here, and anchored along side of us, the brig Tenedos, Capt. Loring, from Boston, bound to Smyrna. This brig will also take convoy with us. We also found here, in the families of Messrs. Goodell and Bird, the faithful

Greek servant, Antonio, a stout, healthy, robust man, about 40 years of age, a native of the island of Cyprus. He travelled in the service of Mr. King and Mr. Fisk, through their long and perilous journies in Syria and Egypt, rendering them essential service. He speaks the modern Greek and Italian languages, and by his approved honesty and fidelity would be very useful to us in Greece. He expressed a willingness to engage again in the service of his old master King. By consent of Messrs. Goodell and Bird, we engaged him to go with us, at four dollars per month.

18th. At 8 A. M. repaired again to the parlatorio. Met the American consul, Messrs. Goodell, Bird, Smith, Temple, and others of Mr. King's friends and acquaintance. Among them, was Worterbet, an Armenian priest, in full costume ; though yet young, he has travelled through Syria, Egypt, and other countries in the east, and speaks and writes the Syriac, Arabic, Turkish and Greek languages. At another visit on the parlatorio, this afternoon, had the satisfaction to meet Pharez, the younger brother of the famous, persecuted Shidiac. He is a most interesting youth, about 22 years of age, very lean, and apparently in declining health. Persecuted also, by his family, and others in his own country, on account of embracing the Christian faith, he has been obliged to flee hither for the preservation of his life.

To-morrow for Greece, from some part of which you may expect my next. In the mean time, I remain, yours in sincerity.

LETTER II.

Egina, Aug. 30th, 1828.

DEAR SIR,

At 2 o'clock in the morning of the 19th of July, weighed anchor, and by the assistance of three pilot boats, were towed out of the quarantine harbor at Malta, the wind being light. Coming out, we had a most delightful view of Malta, which exhibits a good specimen of an oriental city. The atmosphere was serene and cloudless. The vast number of boats and other craft moving in different directions about the mouth of the two harbors, exhibited a scene of business, life and activity, rarely seen in any part of the world. On an elevated platform, at the water's edge, on the E. side of the entrance of the Valetta harbor, saw, suspended on gallows, the bodies, or rather skeletons, of Capt. Delano, and three others, Englishmen, executed and gibbeted here, eight or nine years since, for murder and piracy, committed with attendant circumstances of great atrocity.

In addition to the *Herald*, Capt. Bell has four other vessels under his convoy ; among which is a Russian merchantman, or transport ship. Fair, but moderate breeze, through the day and succeeding night. By concerted signals, the whole convoy collected at sun set, and sailed during the night as near the *Porpoise* as was convenient.

20th. Sunday. Divine service by Mr. King. This, in many respects, is one of the pleasantest days I ever enjoyed. Weather fine, and not excessively warm. It afforded much pleasure to view the different vessels in the convoy, under sail, sometimes within hailing, and sometimes within speaking distance ; constantly changing their relative positions, and answering signals shewn by the *Porpoise* ; and each crew emulous to display their seamanship, and the speed of their several vessels. The race ground was fair and spacious, not too rough, and afforded no danger of *bolting*. During the evening (moon S. at 7,) the air possessed all that balmy softness and salubrity so often admired and noticed by those passing through this sea at this season.

22d. Warm and sultry. We now consider ourselves half way from Malta to Poros ; gentle, fair breeze ; saw 10 or 15 Grampus whale playing about the brig, snorting and puffing.

23d. At 5, A. M. made Cape Matapan, a high promontory, distant about 12 leagues. This re-

markable cape was, by the ancients, called Tænarus, on account of the vast caverns, grottoes and cavities wrought by the agitation of the sea, at the foot of this bold and elevated mountain. At 10, A. M. pleasant breeze, which, if continued, will carry us to Poros by to-morrow night. At 8, P. M. passed the island of Cerigo, lying about 30 miles nearly E. of Matapan. This island is the ancient Cytheria, near which, Venus is said to have come into being, out of the froth of the sea, and to whom a temple was here erected and dedicated.

24th. Sun extremely ardent and oppressive ; at 9, A. M. breeze freshens ; at 12, off cape St. Angelo, 2 leagues distant. This cape is noticeable, as being the south-eastern extremity of Europe. At half past 2, parted convoy, and filled away for Poros.

25th. Wind directly ahead, blowing fresh. Sadly disappointed in our expectations of being at Poros by 12 o'clock. Beating up as well as we could, made the island of Hydra at 7, A. M. Strong head wind continues through the day and night. Much indisposed by excessive heat and *tedium*.

Hydra lies $37^{\circ} 20'$ N. Lat. and $23^{\circ} 30'$ E. Lon. ; is about 10 miles in length and 3 in breadth, composed wholly of gray rock, on all sides precipitous. It was settled by emigrants from the more northern parts of Greece, who brought with them a love of

liberty and independence. The town is built at the N. E. corner of the island, and appears in the distance, compact, strong and beautiful ; the houses built of stone, all whitewashed, flat roofs, ranged in the form of an amphitheatre, ascending one above another from the water to the summit of the rock, an elevation of more than one thousand feet. Their population is estimated at 40,000, one third of whom are said to be merchants and sailors. From the barrenness of their island, the Hydriots, naturally bold and enterprising, found it necessary to derive their means of living and wealth from abroad. They soon became distinguished for their skill in ship-building and seamanship ; and for a long time before the commencement of the present war, were the carriers of the trade of the other Grecian islands to all parts of the Mediterranean. By this commerce they became rich and powerful, subject to no laws but their own, and enjoying all the rights and privileges of a free and independent republic, saving only, that they annually paid a stipulated sum, of no great amount, to the revenue of the Grand Seignior. But since the commencement of the war with the Turks, their resources have failed ; and this affords them a pretext for the piracies by which they have now distinguished themselves. The brave and patriotic Admiral Miaulis is a native of this island.

July 26th. At day-break made Poros, 20 or 30 miles distant, bearing N. N. W. ; at 12, off Cape Skillo ; powerful head wind ; hard day's work beating up for the harbor, where we dropped anchor, at 7, P. M. Dr. Russ came on board, with whom Mr. Stuyvesant returned, and slept on shore. Thus, after 59 days at sea from New York to this island, we hope to enjoy, for a few days, at least, some of the comforts of *terra firma*.

Our voyage, under the smiles of a kind, protecting providence, has been pleasant and prosperous. Nothing but slight indisposition, occasioned principally by sea-sickness, and change of climate, has interrupted the enjoyment of good health by every one on board. I feel bound in justice, to say of Capt. Page, that excellent young man, that in the discharge of his duties as master, he has acquitted himself well. His steady and mild government of the crew, his good example in temperance and sobriety, his affability and kindness toward the passengers, his care and good economy, in regard to the brig, her rigging and furniture, as well as the provisions and all other property on board, and, I will add, 'tho' last, not least,' his discountenancing and suppressing all profane swearing and cursing on board, justly entitle him to high commendation, and the confidence of every one.

The island of Poros, the ancient Calauria, lies in Lat. 37° 35' N. and about 23° E. Lon. on the

east of that part of the Morea, anciently called Argolis, and divided from it by a strait of 150 or 200 yards, in width, and is about 45 miles in circumference. The city, which contains nearly the whole population of the island, is built on a naked, bold and precipitous rock, at the southern extremity, the most contiguous to the Morea. No order was observed in the construction of the houses, (all of stone,) nor of the streets, lanes, or squares. The top of the rear wall of one house, serves for the foundation of the front wall of another, all being flat roofs ; and thus, house upon house, somewhat in the form of an inverted amphitheatre, the buildings ascend from the water's edge to nearly, and in some parts, quite to the summit of the mountain ; leaving here and there, above some of them, a mass of impending rocks, of a frightful aspect. The present population is estimated at 6,000. The harbor is excellent, and nearly embraces the whole city. The Porjots, like the Hydriots, are remarkable for their bravery and enterprise. They are esteemed the best sailors in Greece, the Hydriots only excepted.

This island is famous in history for having upon it the temple of Neptune, the ruins of which are to be seen about 3 miles N. E. from the city ; several of the columns are yet standing. The coarseness of the stone, and inferiority of workmanship attract less attention of the traveller, while the reminis-

cences connected with this ancient edifice, are highly interesting to the historian.

Demosthenes, having fallen under the displeasure of some of the most powerful men at Athens, and especially of Antipater, fled to this temple for protection. His retreat, however, being discovered, Antipater, the then tyrant of Athens, sent one of his creatures, Archias, a play-actor, and who had before been on terms of friendship and intimacy with Demosthenes, to endeavour, artfully to persuade him to return to Athens, assuring him of the protection and favor of his employer. But the orator penetrated the plan intended for his destruction ; and being well assured that his death was resolved upon by his enemies, immediately took poison, sucking it through a quill, which he constantly kept about him ; and coming out of the temple, fell dead near the entrance, saying, as he fell, ‘ my enemies may do to my body what they please, but tell Antipater, I shall never fall alive into his hands.’

Poros, July 27th. Sunday. On Mr. Stuyvesant’s return to the brig, this morning, he brought with him, and introduced to us, George Constantine, the interesting and amiable young Greek, a native of Cyprus, whom Mr. Wolfe took out to England for education, when about 14 years of age. After a residence of 3 years at school in England, he returned to the Morea, and since that time to the

present, has been employed here in different stations and offices.

A short time before the massacre at Scio, a Turkish Pacha, with a small armed force from the continent, landed at Cyprus, and summoned, by proclamation, all the principal men of the island, called *Nobles*, to meet him at a certain time and place appointed, to confer with him, on the subject of receiving and acknowledging the Turkish authority and government over the island, without bloodshed ; promising upon the *honor of a Turk*, safety and indemnity to the persons and property of all those who should comply with the invitation. The nobles, though fearful of the consequences of putting their persons into the power of the Pacha, upon no better security than the *honor of a Turk*, yet considering that a refusal might excite his resentment, and produce effects of a more serious nature, yielded their compliance. The number assembled was between thirty and forty, among whom was the father of George Constantine. The insidious Turk thus placed in his power, the most distinguished and opulent men of Cyprus. His guards, armed for the purpose, were secretly prepared and stationed around the building. The Pacha then declared the object of his visit ; demanding, 1st, their unqualified submission to, and acknowledgment of, the sovereignty and government of the Sultan ; and, 2ndly, that they renounce

their Christian faith, become Mussulmans, and wear the turban. The Cypriots were stricken with consternation. The Pacha allowed them but a few minutes for consideration, informing them at the same time, they were his prisoners ; that his guards, with their drawn scimetars, were at the door, and would be let in, and ordered to put to death all those who should refuse compliance with the terms proposed. All except two, one of whom was George's father, had the firmness to reply, ' we will die, true to our religion and our country.' These two reluctantly complied with the demands of the Pacha, and received of him the turban ; upon which the door was opened, the soldiers immediately rushed in, and with their scimetars massacred every other man. The Pacha declared them rebels and traitors, and the next day seized upon their property as confiscated to the Grand Seignior, and put to death most of their families, as well as others who had the boldness to oppose his sanguinary measures. The return of George's father to his house with a turban on his head, threw the family into a state of the greatest alarm. He related to them what had taken place. George replied to his father, ' You have done wrong, sir, you have dishonored the Cross of Christ ; you ought to have mingled your blood with that of the rest of the nobles. You profess to be a Christian ; you have taught me to believe in that faith and worship, and

to hold in abhorrence Mahometanism, and all the followers of the false prophet.' In answer to this, his father said, 'the love of my own life, and the lives of my numerous family, compelled me to yield, though involuntarily; to the cruel necessity of the case. I am yet, in heart, a Christian, and shall live and die a Christian.' This, however, did not satisfy the mind of George; and he then declared to his father that he would leave his house, and no longer live under his government, nor within the influence of his example. Within a day or two, he found an opportunity of leaving the island. Mr. Wolff became acquainted with him and his history; and in the exercise of that Christian benevolence, by which that gentleman has rendered himself so conspicuous, sent him out to England for education.

Mr. King, though much worn down by the privations and fatigue necessarily incident to a long sea-voyage, performed divine service on board the brig. Capt. Page, having directed an awning made on the deck, we all, except Mr. Stuyvesant, who chose to spend the day on shore, really enjoyed a day of rest and devotion. Rarely, if ever, have I heard an extemporaneous discourse more appropriate and impressive.

After sun-set, went on shore, (Morea side,) opposite the city, and bathed; found the water considerably saltier than that in the Atlantic. This is the first time I have set my foot on land for sixty

days, except the rock at the Parlatorio in Malta may be called land. Like Noah's dove, sent out from the ark, the first thing I did after stepping on shore, was to pluck an olive leaf from one of the thousands of olive trees standing here. Spent the evening in agreeable conversation on board the brig.

28th. After breakfast, went on shore ; called at the *sanita* office ; on the brother of the President ; on the governor of the city ; the French *Charge des affaires*, &c. &c, by all of whom we were received and welcomed with the utmost civility, and apparent cordiality. The government officers agree to furnish us magazines to deposit the cargo ; also boats to assist in landing it. Agreed this day with George Constantine to assist us as an interpreter, in keeping accounts, and in other services of the agency, for which, by his known integrity fidelity and intelligence, he is well qualified. Also agreed with a Greek citizen, for a part of his house (two upper rooms and part of a kitchen) for the accommodation of the agency while at Poros.

29th. Proceeded early this morning to the unloading of the cargo, and bringing the passengers' stores to 'our own hired house.'

The plague now prevailing in some parts of the Morea, as also in Hydra, Spetzia, and some other of the neighboring islands, will impede our progress in visiting the infected places, and making distri-

bution among the sufferers. A fever is now prevalent here, which carries off great numbers for so small a population. Dr. Russ, from America, a physician residing here, informs us, there are not less than 500 now sick. He is of opinion, that the principal cause of the present sickness is, that many of the poorer class, and particularly children, have, from necessity, eaten too freely of the early and premature fruits ; such as figs, cucumbers, melons, &c. But a foreigner would suppose, considering the crowded population of the place, the oppressive heat of the sun, the intolerable filth and inattention to cleanliness so prevalent here, no other cause need be assigned for a most sweeping mortality. Dr. Gosse, a physician from Switzerland, who has resided here in practice several years, says, that in 1819, there died in this city within two months, 850 persons.

At 6, P. M., the arrival of the President Capo d'Istria was announced by the discharge of cannon on board the ship in which he came, and also on board of a Russian frigate, now lying in this harbor.

July 30th. Extremely hot and dry ; thermometer ranged 94° to 97°. At 5, P. M. Mr. K., Mr. S. and myself had a long and interesting interview with the President. at his palace ; introduced by his brother, Count V. A. Capo d'Istria. We were received with marks of the utmost politeness, and welcomed with appearances of the most cordial

gratitude. The conversation was in French. Mr. K. on our part, principal speaker. We made the President acquainted with the contents of the cargo, and of the charitable intentions of the donors in America; requested his opinion and advice as to the best mode of ascertaining in what parts of Greece were the greatest sufferings; the best means of conducting the distribution in these places; of guarding against frauds and impositions of those whose claims on our charity should not be meritorious. The President, in reply, gave us the strongest assurances of the co-operation of the government, in carrying into effect the benevolent wishes of the donors, and of his aid in every thing necessary for that purpose; assuring us that nothing should be done in relation to the cargo, but what should be approved by the agents, and pass under their immediate view; but that, in justice, he could not withhold observing (without attaching blame, however, to any particular person,) that such had been the disposal of some part of the former cargoes, that small benefit had resulted to the suffering inhabitants: expressing, at the same time, the deep sense of gratitude he felt for the liberal donations which had been sent out to them from our country. The result of the interview was, that the agents, after completing the landing and storing of the cargo, proceed to travel through the Morea, and some of the neighboring islands, not infected by the plague,

where the greatest distress of poverty exists, and form their own judgment, from actual view, what kinds and proportions of supplies would be proper for the different places.*

* The very limited information I have yet received of Count Capo d'Istria enables me to give but an imperfect sketch of his biography. He is now about fifty years of age ; in his person well formed, of middling stature, and graceful in his carriage and demeanor ; his countenance is placid and inviting, his eyes piercing and intelligent, yet pleasant and conciliating. I cannot better describe his face in any particular, than comparing it with that of the late Alexander Hamilton. The similarity is striking.

He was born at Corfu, one of the Ionian islands, of an ancient and highly respectable Greek family, who have long borne the name of Capo d'Istrias, (head or chief of the Istrias.) This name, or rather title, arose, as is stated, from this circumstance. Between Corfu and Ithaca is a cluster of small islands, known by the name of 'the Istrias.' These, for many generations past, have been owned by this family, who have derived a large income from the product of these possessions. In the early part of his life, he spent several years at school, in Italy. When about 30 years of age, he went, by invitation of Alexander, to St. Petersburg, in Russia, where, after being employed in many different and honorable offices, he was appointed by the emperor secretary of state for foreign affairs. In that office he continued, highly honored and esteemed by Alexander, for his talents and integrity, until chosen president of Greece in 1827. No man, I presume, within the limits of Greece or elsewhere, could be found, better qualified for the arduous duties which the acceptance of this appointment devolves upon him. In this great and good man are happily united the scholar, the philanthropist, the statesman and patriot.

31st. Early this morning, we received a polite note from the provisional governor of Poros, requesting our acceptance of a present of fruit, sent us by order of the President. This seasonable and valuable *token*, consists of about a bushel and a half of grapes, the same quantity of figs, and 20 water-melons, all of an excellent quality ; also half a dozen live chickens. Returned by the porters, our note of thanks to the governor.

Poros, Aug. 1st. Received a note from Count V. A. Capo d'Istria, giving us notice that his Excellency the President, will wait on us at the magazines between 11 and 12 o'clock, and take a view of the clothing provisions, &c. Soon after 12 he came, accompanied by Spiridion Tricoupis, secretary of state, his brother, and two or three officers with their side arms, viewed the different articles of the cargo, and expressed himself much pleased with them, observing, however, respecting some of them, particularly the calicoes and gingham, they were too good for the use to which they would probably be applied ; that coarser and cheaper cloths would be more serviceable for the poor and destitute.

2d. Finished unlading and storing the cargo ; the quantity so great, that we found it necessary to engage four stores, all of which are full ; every box, cask, and package came out dry, and in the best order.

3d. *Sunday*. Divine service by Rev. Mr. King, at our room ; the 1st mate, and part of the Herald's crew, with several native Greeks and others attended. Received from the President two sealed packages, one of which, addressed to the Greek Committee of the city of New York, to be forwarded, the other to their agents here, in duplicate, French and modern Greek, of the latter of which the following is a copy, translated.

“ No. 3421. GREEK ADMINISTRATION—

The President of Greece,

*To Samuel Woodruff, Esq. Rev. Jonas King, and
John Stuyvesant, Esq.*

GENTLEMEN—

I hasten to transmit to you herewith, the answer which I owe to the Committee established in the city of New York in favour of the Greeks. I reserve to myself to transmit to you also the answer which I owe to the ladies of Troy, when I shall be able, upon your testimony, to inform them fully of the measure of good which their charity shall have operated, and of the sense of gratitude with which the suffering families who shall receive these charities shall be impressed. To justify the confidence with which your fellow citizens honor me, I will here recapitulate, in few words, the observations which I have had the honor to make to you in conversation, relative to the manner in which

you can best fulfil the Christian and benevolent intentions of those whom you represent.

I propose to you, first of all, to inspect for yourselves those countries of Greece which have most suffered from war, from anarchy, and the prolonged presence of the enemy ; that you may be able to form a more perfect idea of the nature and extent of the sufferings which overwhelm them. You will see in those places, the state of deprivation in which they are. You will pass, so to speak, in review, families who have no longer either house or refuge, or the means of procuring them ; and you will there judge of the use which you can make of the supplies of which you are the depositories. This inspection being made, you will form such plan as you may please to pursue in the distribution of the supplies.

In that event, as at present, I shall be ready to offer you any information which may be necessary for you to accomplish this good work. The Peloponnesus, eastern and western Greece, with the exception of a few provinces, are completely laid waste by the enemy. Where the principal and most flourishing cities and villages were, which have been the scenes of war, nothing now remains but deserts, ruin, and devastation.

I propose to you, therefore, to divide the labor of inspecting these countries ; and the moment you shall be ready to go thither, I will make it my duty

to furnish you with directions, escorts, and letters, by means of which you will find all the possible facilities, as well in your journey as in your philanthropic observations of which it is the object.

Receive, Gentlemen, the assurance of my very distinguished consideration.

(Signed.) *The President,*

J. A. CAPO D'ISTRIAS.

(Signed.) *The Secretary of State,*

S. TRICOUPIΣ."

Saw this day a group of Bedouin Arabs, lately taken prisoners on board a Turkish ship, by a Greek corvette. They are straight, well built, active, very lean, of good stature, and about the color of mulattoes, without their yellow hue and curled hair. Somewhat indisposed, head much affected by the excessive heat of the sun.

5th. At 10 A. M. received a message from his Excellency, the President, inviting us to an interview at his house at 11 o'clock. Mr. K. and Mr. S. attended ; but by reason of my ill health, could not enjoy the opportunity. The brig, being to sail early to-morrow morning, made it necessary for me to labor beyond my strength, writing and copying letters to the Greek Committee and others.

6th. At 2 o'clock this morning, the Herald weighed anchor, and took her departure from Poros, bound to Leghorn. Being confined to my room by illness, was obliged to deny myself the

pleasure of going on board, to take leave of the Captain, mates and crew, and wishing them a safe and speedy return to their native country.

9th. Agreeably to previous arrangements, Mr. K., Mr. S. and myself set out early this morning on mules, attended by our Greek servant and two muleteers on foot, to view the situation and sufferings of the people at Damala, the ancient Trœzene, about 8 miles N. W. of Poros, on the Morea side, at the head of the bay ; and also the scattered population on the way between Poros and that place. Our little cattle, impelled by the grunts and *battons* of the drivers, scratched along through the narrow and stony paths, with perfect safety to the riders, and brought us to Damala, at 9, A. M. Here we found about 100 families, (say 575 inhabitants,) thickly clustered together as the manner here is, in little, wretched huts, cottages and *calivers*, built in various forms, of different sizes, some square, others round, like a stack of straw, composed of various materials, viz. stone, mud, brush, and a kind of heath grass, resembling fine straw ; all, with no other floor than the earth, and without window or chimney. An aperture of about a yard square is left on one side, at which the tenants of these abodes of poverty crawl in and out. We entered several of them, and found the families in them wholly destitute of furniture, of comfortable

bedding, clothing, food, and almost every thing else, excepting filth, sickness and misery.

The present village stands at the foot of the bold mountains of Damala. Above it, at an elevation of many hundred feet, is a monastery, erected on the east side of a deep gorge in the mountain. The site is commanding, the buildings elegant, and the whole scenery picturesque and romantic, with an outside appearance of wealth and comfort ; but the poor monks, impoverished and humiliated like their neighbors, are obliged to partake with them in their poverty and sufferings.

The ruins of the ancient city of Trœzene, are yet visible, about one fourth of a mile W. of the present village. It appears, by history, that when Xerxes invaded Greece, the Athenians conveyed their aged and infirm, together with their wives, children and servants, to Trœzene, for safety. This opulent city is said to have contained, at that period, a population of nearly half a million. For the support and education of their children at this retreat, the Athenians made the necessary provision during the continuance of the Persians in Greece.

Being much fatigued and exhausted by the extreme heat of the day, we repaired at 12 o'clock, to a beautiful lemon grove, a few rods from the village. In this shady retreat we spread down the blankets on which we rode, picked lemons from

the trees, and by the aid of a little sugar brought with us, and a small keg of cool water, procured here, made lemonade, by which, and the coolness of this natural bower, we soon found ourselves refreshed. In this grove, and on the identical spot where we are now refreshing ourselves, the Greek National Assembly, in April 1827, held their session, at which Count J. A. Capo d'istrias, then in Russia at the court of the emperor, was chosen President of Greece. The Assembly consisted of 120 members, delegates from the different parts of the country and islands. On this memorable day, so interesting to the welfare of Greece, and in this place of retirement, a small table and a low stool were furnished for the accommodation of the Secretary, while all the members were seated on the ground.

Among the lemon trees of this delightful grove, I had the pleasure to see, for the first time, several trees of the pomegranate, loaded with fruit, not yet fully ripe. This tree resembles, in a considerable degree, the quince tree of America, as well in its stature and branchy form, as in the size and shape of its fruit and leaf. The fruit is of a pleasant acid, full of large seeds, and covered with a tough rind.

On our way, to and from Damala, we passed through a thin and scattered population, housed in wretched looking tenements, among which the

small village of Catara, containing 20 or 30 houses, is most deserving notice. But the traveller is richly paid in making this short journey, by a view of the many large and beautiful vineyards on each side of the road, all without inclosure, and now bending with delicious grapes of two or three kinds, nearly ripe. Olive and cypress trees are also here and there interspersed, which add much to the rural appearance of these, otherwise, dreary abodes.

10th. *Sunday.* Weak and much relaxed by the fatigue and heat of yesterday. Across the ferry, opposite Poros, on the Morea side, are now about one thousand persons, principally widows and female orphans, who have fled hither from Napoli di Romania, Missolonghi and other parts of the Morea, to avoid the fury of the Turks, who have laid waste their once comfortable homes, and slain most of their fathers, husbands and brothers.—Some idea of their pitiable condition may be formed, when it is considered that they were obliged to make their flight precipitately, across the high and rough mountains of Damala, without means of subsistence, many of them carrying their infants in their arms; and when arrived here, lodged in miserable cabins of straw and earth. Indeed, we found many whole families without any other shelter, than a few fig and olive trees. There are now among them about 375 sick, most of whom

are destitute of comfortable food and raiment, as well as medical assistance. The diseases most prevalent among them seize upon the children, and are occasioned by the necessity of feeding on premature melons, cucumbers, grapes and other vegetables.

But we are informed, we are to see yet greater distress than this, in our tour through the western parts of the Morea, where the remorseless Turk has left nothing but ruins. Should this be the case, we shall stand in need of hearts 'made of sterner stuff' than ours.

11th. This being the day appointed to go to Egina, hesitate about attempting it on account of indisposition; but being advised that the air of that island is much more salubrious than at Poros, conclude to go. At 1 P. M., Mr. K., Mr. S. and myself, with our Greek servant and baggage, went on board a Caique; but the wind being light, did not arrive at Egina. (20 miles) till half past 6 P. M. On landing, I found myself so exhausted and weak, that it was with much difficulty I walked into the city, about forty rods. No house had been provided for our reception or accommodation. The porters laid down our baggage in one of the streets, and I was glad of an opportunity for resting a few minutes by lying down upon it.

After half an hour spent in searching for lodgings, a citizen who kept a locanda (tavern) learn-

ing that we were Americans, kindly admitted us into one of his small upper rooms for the night—and after observing our necessity for more room, added another for our convenience. I immediately directed the servant to spread my mattress upon the floor—for, like other Greek houses, there was neither table, chair, stool, or any other article of furniture in either of the rooms. I lay down, but not to sleep. My fever had increased on the passage from Poros, by fatigue and the extreme heat of the sun. I had taken no food, excepting a single cup of tea in the morning at Poros. My thirst became excessive, but I had nothing to drink, excepting indifferent water, of which I dare not use much. To add to my afflictions, I soon found myself surrounded with difficulties, which to a person not wholly deprived of *feelings*, are not of the most trifling nature. Swarms of vermin made their joint attack on all sides, and so perseveringly followed it up, that all hope of sleep was soon abandoned. Thus wore away another restless night.

12th. *Egina*. The President being now here, and hearing of our arrival, ordered a convenient house for our accommodation this morning; but so much necessary delay was occasioned in moving and arranging our provisions, trunks and other baggage, that it was 10 o'clock before we took possession of our lodgings. Received a visit from

Mr. Masson and Mr. Findley, two Scotch gentlemen who have resided several years in Greece, the former of whom is now one of the Judges of their court of Admiralty. These gentlemen being well acquainted with the climate and the diseases incident to it at this season of the year, advise me to abstain from the use of all animal food, and of fruit, and to drink nothing but sage and bread tea—to keep out of the sun, and as quiet as possible, taking twice in 24 hours, a tea spoonful of sago, or arrow root—observing, there is no other *safe* course for me to pursue but *starvation*. This *medical* advice would not be very highly relished by a man in health, and affords but little comfort to one in my condition. By advice of Mr. K., called in a Greek physician, said to be the most experienced and skilful in the island. On examining my case, he is of opinion that my complaint is the effect of the heat of the sun—called here, *the disease of the sun*,—observing that most foreigners are afflicted in like manner who arrive here at this season of the year—that a rigid abstinence was absolutely necessary to my recovery.

We had hopes that our new habitation, ‘empty and swept’ though not ‘garnished,’ would afford us some relief from those troublesome bedfellows which made us so wakeful the last night; but in this, we found ourselves sadly disappointed.

Egina, the ancient *Ænone Myrmedonia*, is sit-

uated on the east side of the gulf of that name, N. Lat. $37^{\circ} 40'$, E. Lon. $23^{\circ} 25'$,—24 miles S. of Athens, and 35 S. E. of Corinth. The land of this island is naturally dry and mountainous, with the exception of that part on which the city of Egina stands, and for a mile or two adjoining, which is remarkably pleasant and handsome.—The city stands at the S. W. corner of the island, where there is a good, convenient and secure harbor. By the industry of the inhabitants, the soil is rendered productive in wheat, barley, olives, figs, grapes, almonds, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, cotton and silk. The ancient inhabitants acquired the appellation of *Myrmedons* (ants) from their subterranean habitations. Many of these are yet in being, though partly filled with loose dirt and rubbish. The famous legions of Achilles so much distinguished by their prowess in the Trojan war, and known by the name of *Myrmidons*, were natives of this island. It was anciently a separate and independent kingdom. About 1100 years before the Christian era, *Æacus* reigned king of Egina. During his reign, and by his order, was built the temple of Jupiter Panhellenius, situated at the north eastern side of the island, on a commanding eminence, from which is presented an animating view of the sea on the E. and S., of the Acropolis and some of the buildings of Athens on the N., and on the W. a range

of mountains. The inhabitants of Egina claim this to be the first temple built in Greece. Be that as it may, it certainly has a claim to very high antiquity ; and while many others of comparatively modern times, lie in total ruins, some parts of this are yet in a state of preservation, particularly 23 pillars of the original number of 32, are yet standing. The island is about 30 miles in circumference ; the present native population estimated at 15 to 20 thousands. We are informed, that about six weeks before our arrival here, the refugees who had fled hither from Athens, Megara, Livadia, Corinth, Argos, and other parts of Greece, had swollen the number to upwards of 40 thousands. At this time it is considerably less. I remark here, that it is extremely difficult to ascertain the population of any island, city or other portion of territory in this country. No census is ever taken ; and hence the estimates made by different persons so materially vary ; besides that, the population, for 7 or 8 years past, by reason of the war with the Turks, has been continually shifting and varying in one part and another. I was informed by the President that his estimate of the present population of Greece, proper, is

1,500,000

of which, in the Peleponnesus, 400,000
 in other parts of Greece N. }
 of the gulf of Lepanto, and } 650,000.
 on the islands,

It is also the opinion of the President, expressed at one of our interviews with him, that the number of those rendered poor and destitute by the ravages of the present war, amounts to 100,000. Egina is, at present, the seat of the Greek Government, and the residence of the President.

13th. Mr. K. and myself procured for each of us, a substitute for a bedstead, made in the form of saw-jacks, and standing on eight feet. To prevent the ascent of vermin, we set the feet in tin cups partly filled with water. Thus fortified and intrenched, we expected to enjoy some repose. But we soon found that these outworks served only to secure us from the attack of bed-bugs; while a nimbler race, like mounted cavalry, leaped our *fosses*, scaled the walls, and charged us in our citadels. We had, however, gained much, and were well compensated for our trouble and expense.

14th. While Messrs. K. and S. were taking their morning walk to visit some of the suffering families at this place, I seated myself at a front window of our chamber, which looks into the street, to observe the different employments, costume, and character of the numerous persons constantly passing and repassing. My attention was attracted to a house on the opposite side of the street. A broad arched portal formed the only opening into the street. About sun rise, an old, squalid looking man, with gray mustaches, sallied out and squatted himself down upon his own feet

and legs in the Greek manner, near the entrance, resting his back against the wall,—took from his head a close, greasy, red cap,—drew over his shoulders a dirty, tattered, short shirt, and began his morning exercise of searching for and destroying vermin. I thought by the lively motions of his thumbs and fingers, he met with abundant success—and appeared to take much satisfaction in retaliating upon those who had given him some small uneasiness during the last, warm night. His skin was of the complexion of a well smoked pork-ham. Next came out and seated herself in like manner, near the old man, (whom I took to be her father,) a young woman, 25 or 30 years of age; and taking a comb from her bosom, began to comb her thick, long, raven locks of hair. Another young woman next appeared with her spindle in one hand, and her distaff of cotton on the other, and squatting herself down, began to spin. A few minutes after this, another young lady, who appeared to claim some distinction from the rest of the family, by the profusion of white muslin about her head, face, neck and shoulders, showed herself at the door, and after spending several minutes in adjusting her turban and putting other things to rights about her, retired into the house. I have described this family more in detail as affording a fair sample, *mutatis mutandis*, (varying in circumstances) of most of the families I have seen at

Poros and Egina. Passing through the streets, it is a common thing to see persons of both sexes squatted down to together, mutually performing the kind office of searching each others heads, for a certain kind of little crawling creatures, which delight to dwell on human heads and necks. The practice of sleeping here through the night on the flat roofs of their houses, wrapped in their capotes of coarse, shaggy cloth, contributes much to their uncleanness.

15th. I regret exceedingly, that by reason of ill health, I am unable to accompany Messrs K. and S. in their visits to the distressed families in this vicinity; and unless I should be favored with a speedy return of better health, must despair of the satisfaction I had promised myself in visiting Corinth, Argos, Sparta and other places in the Morea. Received a visit this afternoon from his Britanic majesty's Consul, resident here. He is by birth a German, speaks six different languages, and is a highly accomplished gentleman, antiquarian and scholar—has lived in Greece 25 years.

17th. *Sunday*. About 12 o'clock last night, a sensible alteration in the state of the air—a fresh breeze from N. N. W. came down the gulf of Egina. Divine service at our room by Mr. K.—Mr. Masson and others attended, among whom were several Greeks.

18th. Cool and refreshing breeze from N. N. W.

yet continues. I felt so much revived, and so anxious to be out again after five long days of confinement, that I ventured to walk out along the shore to enjoy the fresh air—rambled off, (occasionally stopping and resting,) to the ruins of the temple of Venus, about 150 rods—broke a small fragment from the only remaining column, and picked up from among the rubbish in the ruins, a piece of an earthen vessel of *terra cotta*, supposed to have been used by the votaries of her goddessship in performing the mysteries of their devotions. The column now standing is about 18 feet high, 3 1-2 feet in diameter, placed upon a square plynth, supported by a pedestal, all of a kind of brown sand stone. Workmen are now employed in taking up the large and elegant stones which formed the foundation of the outer walls of this ancient edifice. By pacing the length and breadth, not including the ground on which the column stands, I found the length to be 96 feet and the breadth 66. The thickness of these walls on all sides is nine feet, all of hewn stone, a coarse kind of marble, from five to eight feet in length, and eighteen inches thick. They have now taken up these walls to the depth of ten feet below the surface of the earth, and how much deeper they go, no one yet knows. These large and nicely hewn stone, divided and split up, furnish great quantities of materials for building huts for the wretched and

houseless families encamped about these ruins. Had the honor of a visit this afternoon from several priests and dignitaries of the Church, with their long beards and characteristic habiliments; among whom was the Archbishop of Western Greece, Joanne-Keos, famous for his bravery in the field of battle against the Turks, as well as for his talents, learning and piety in the Church. They all speak feelingly upon the deplorable state of their country; and particularly in relation to their schools, and the great need in which they stand of the Bible and other religious books.—Such are their distresses and poverty, caused by the ravages of war, that they are unable, by their own means, to procure such books and keep up their schools. Several of them declared they were too poor to buy, and did not own a testament. No christian can view the present condition of the people of this country without emotion. By the pressure of the Turkish yoke, under which they have groaned for nearly four centuries, though literally tolerated in their religion, they have been compelled to make sacrifices, which none but christians ever did, or could endure. It has been the policy, and for the interest of the Ottomans to tolerate the Greeks, 1st. Because the capitation tax and many other pecuniary exactions, extorted from them, and from which the Mahometans are exempted, serve to replenish the

treasury; and 2d. because their industry, and their orderly and moral conduct, render them the best subjects of the Sultan. It is to be lamented, that by the influence of the Romish Church, errors have crept in, and by their formulas and ceremonies, corrupted, in some degree, the worship of the Greek Church. Yet the true seed of the word, sown here by Paul and Barnabas, has never been extinct; and waits only for culture, *to bring forth fruit unto holiness*. Greece now presents a more interesting field for missionary labor, than any other portion of the globe. This labor consists, not in breaking up *new* ground, but in cultivating the *old*;—not in making an alphabet and a written language for the people, but, in carrying back to them, of whom we received it, the gospel, in their own language.

Oppressed, degraded, and impoverished as they now are, it has become the duty of the christian world, not only to commiserate their sufferings, but lend them immediate aid. *Duty!* It is not only a duty, but a debt, which we, as well as all civilized Europe, owe to Greece—to that people whose ancestors held a rank more elevated than that of any other nation in ancient or modern times. Athens, their capital city, was deservedly called the seat of the muses, the great store-house of literature. Here flourished all that was great and splendid in science and the fine arts. Here

were cradled the bravest heroes and patriots, the ablest statesmen, orators, philosophers, and artists, the world ever knew. And it was by the fame of her literature no less than by her prowess in the field, that Greece conquered other nations. During more than a century after she became a colony under the Roman empire, she remained the great school of other nations, even of Rome itself, her conqueror. Cicero, in one of his letters to Quinctius, then governor at Athens, says, ‘remember, Quinctius, you govern Greeks, a people who have enlightened, and humanized the world, and to whom Rome herself is indebted for all the knowledge she possesses.’ While a province of the Roman empire, Greece enjoyed not those rights and privileges, of which she might boast in the days of her prosperity, and while an independent republic ; but the last 370 years, under the cruel bondage of the Turks, have completed the climax of her sufferings and degradation. The very columns of their formerly splendid palaces and temples, now in ruins, witness the departed glory of a people, once the admiration of the world. Nearly eight years has Greece been nobly struggling for life and liberty with her savage masters. The desolations of war and rapine are imprinted upon the fairest portions of that once free and happy country. Her sons have fallen in the field of battle—many of her fair daughters have been

violated and slain—whole cities given up to indiscriminate massacre—thousands of her infants dashed against the stones in the streets and walls of their houses, or sold into slavery like beasts in the market—many thousands of widows and orphans, houseless, pennyless and friendless, are now raising their eyes and their hands, supplicating the charity of christian benevolence.

If the voice of the blood of Abel crying to the Lord from the ground for a single murder, was heard in heaven, how great must be the ascending cry from the blood of more than seventy-five thousand souls, principally inoffensive women and children, wantonly murdered in Greece by the merciless Turks! And what manifestations even of sympathy and feeling have been shewn, during these massacres, by the Christian powers of Europe, united by their *holy* alliance? None. The paltry considerations of profit arising from their trade in the Levant seas, and from their hostility to the advancement of intelligence and national liberty, have, as it seems, quieted their consciences, and they, not imitating the good Samaritan, 'have passed by on the other side.' Be it remembered, however, that many individuals among these different governments have honorably distinguished themselves by contributing generously of their own private means, to the relief of the unexampled sufferings of the struggling Greeks.

But to return. We expected to have set out this day on our visit to Corinth, Argos and other parts of the Morea, to ascertain the number and condition of the destitute in those places ; but understanding they are now under quarantine, have concluded to defer our journey, and shall probably go next to Napoli.

19th. An amiable Greek lad by the name of Portius, educated at New Haven, and now residing here in the family and service of the President, having frequently called upon us at our room, invited me to walk with him this afternoon, and see a small vineyard about a mile and a half out of the city. I felt such a strong inclination to gratify my curiosity by viewing an Oriental vineyard, that, though very weak, I set out ; and by walking and resting alternately, reached the spot. I felt more than paid for my pains. The garden, as it is here called, is without inclosure, and contains about half an acre of ground, of a dark, gravelly loam. The grapes are of two kinds, white and purple, both of excellent quality—the clusters weighing from three to seven pounds. The vines are planted in rows, 3 1-2 feet distant from each other. Most or all the vines of the purple kind are suffered to grow about five feet high, and rest upon small poles supported by crotches set in the ground. The vines of the other kind have no artificial helps to support them, and many of the

heavy clusters rest their heads upon the ground. In the middle of the vineyard is a well of fine water. It is 24 feet deep, walled up with brick ; the descent to the water is 12 by 8 feet in width, with stone steps from the top to the water, which, for irrigating the garden, is raised by two wheels, turned by a mule or a jack. On the same ground are pomegranates, figs, apricots, peaches, apples, olives, cotton, and many other kinds of plants and fruit trees ; all of which, except the peaches and apples, appeared luxuriant and flourishing. I had also in this walk an opportunity of seeing a great number of the ancient tombs, cut in the rock, a coarse, porous kind of lime stone, many of which were evidently designed for whole families ; others for single bodies. A great part of them now so far filled up with earth and rubbish, that they are but from two to four feet deep. The Greeks, to prevent a violation of these tombs of their ancestors, have planted olive and fig trees in them, that cattle and other animals may avoid stepping into them. Returned to our lodgings at sunset, much fatigued, bringing with us two clusters of grapes, each of which I should consider, if at home, ample compensation for a hard day's work. Portius speaks highly of our country, particularly of New Haven, and of the civilities and kindness he received there from Judge Baldwin and many others. He informs me, that by direction of the Presi-

dent, he is engaged to take the charge of a school at the monastery in Poros, to which island he expects to go within a few days.

20th. At 7 this morning, with Messrs K. and S. engaged a caique, and made preparation to sail to Poros ; had a fair wind, pleasant passage, and arrived there at 12. Busily employed, the remainder of the day, in making arrangements for distribution.

21st. *Poros*. Having settled upon a mode for the distribution of part of the cargo here, at Methana, and in that part of the Morea opposite to Poros, Mr. K. and myself, accompanied by our Greek servant Antonio, engaged a caique for our return to Egina, leaving Mr. S. to proceed in the distribution. But the wind being directly ahead the whole day, prevented our attempting it.

22d. *Poros*. Wind still ahead ; strong breeze ; every thing ready, and are impatient for our departure for Egina. At 6, A. M. the master of the caique called, and informed us, that though the wind was ahead, he thought he could beat up to Egina by sun-set. Embarked with our baggage at 7, and after 12 hours confinement in a little caique, with continual beating, arrived at Egina, fatigued and greatly debilitated, having taken no other refreshment on the passage, than a small piece of ship-bread and a handful of grapes. In addition to our other troubles, we found, on our

arrival, the custom-house office shut ; no *pratique* till to-morrow morning could be obtained to land either ourselves, servant or baggage. The officer, however, at our request, obligingly sent a man on shore to make the governor acquainted with our situation, and request his special permission for Mr. K. and myself, with our servant, to land and sleep on shore. Our request was readily granted, and in half an hour, the governor's permit came, with a boat to carry us on shore. At 10, P. M. got into our lodgings, weak and trembling, with fatigue and fasting.

In connexion with this incident, it ought to be noticed, that the President, soon after the commencement of his administration, took two measures of a bold and decisive character : one of which was to suppress piracy, then so shamefully prevalent among the Greek islands. For this purpose he established custom-house offices at every port, on the main, as well as islands, attended by an armed guard ; and made it the indispensable duty of the master of every vessel and boat, of whatever character or size, excepting armed vessels in the government service, whenever they sailed from any port or place, to enter on oath, at the custom house, his name, together with the names of all the crew and passengers—the name, description and tonnage of his vessel or boat, her business and destination. Authenticated duplicates of these

entries were made necessary for the landing of every such vessel or boat, at any other port or place. And if any such vessel or boat should be found at sea by any government vessel, without such papers, the master and crew should be seized upon, adjudged pirates, and punished accordingly. The vessel to be confiscated to the state.

The other was, disarming all such citizens as were not engaged in the service of the government, and regularly enrolled by some proper officer.

Situated as the Greeks then were, several of the President's council and many among the warmest friends of liberty, entertained fears in attempting to carry these measures into effect. Their situation was then, in many respects, similar to that of the United States in 1776 and '7. But, happily for Greece, the fears of her friends, as well as the hopes of her enemies were alike disappointed. Both measures went into successful operation, without any formidable opposition.

These acts, with their attendant success, afford high evidence of the wisdom, energy, and decision of this able statesman and devoted patriot.

Among the notices of this day, I have to record an occurrence of a very distressing nature, which took place last night at Poros. Six or eight military officers, part English and part Americans, who had been in the Greek service under Lord Cochrane, but were now paid off, and out of employ-

ment, took lodgings in different houses in the city. Their practice was to dine together three times a week. They all drank brandy to excess, and particularly at their dinner parties; continuing their debauch till 12 o'clock at night, with such noise and tumult as greatly annoyed the peaceful citizens. At one of their nocturnal revels, Capt. ****, an Englishman, on attempting to return to his quarters about midnight, and being on the tone of *high pressure*, mistook the house of a quiet Greek for his own lodgings. A loud rap at the door awakened and alarmed the Greek, who, with his family, slept in an upper room of the house. He immediately sprang out of bed, came down, and opened the door. The captain advanced into the entrance, and in a rage, began to abuse the Greek for not opening the door with greater despatch; supposing, as he alleges, that he was scolding his servant, at his own room. The Greek, with some difficulty gave the captain to understand that he had mistaken the house; and managed, without violence, to get him out of the house, and shut the door. At this, the captain, 'sudden and quick in quarrel,' thought himself insulted, drew his sword, wheeled about, and forced in the door. The Greek was yet in the entrance, unarmed and defenceless: the captain sprang upon him, and stabbed him through the body. The noise at the door had by this time alarmed and collected several of the nearest neigh-

bors, who secured the captain, and carried the dying man to his bed. The physician who was called in, and from whom I received an account of the transaction this morning, found the wound to be mortal. The Greek died about sunrise.

23d. *Egina*. We find our condition here much more tolerable than at Poros, though my health yet continues poor and feeble, with little if any improvement. Walked out at evening, to take a view of some families lodged in caves and dens of the rock.

24th. *Sunday*. In the afternoon, walked out again among the poor and destitute families near our lodgings. Before the door of one of the calevies, (huts,) my attention was attracted by a sight truly distressing. Two infant children, apparently twins, about nine or ten months old, were lying feet to feet, in a hollow log, which served them for a cradle ; a young woman, whom I took to be their mother, sitting by them on the ground, in mournful silence. I went up to them, found them extremely emaciated, and the paleness of death upon their little, withered countenances. After viewing them a moment, I thought one of them dead, but taking its hand in mine, discovered some faint remains of life. Both were evidently dying, and without doubt, in less than an hour, were released from their mortal sufferings. Happy—thought I, happy children !

Soon after my arrival at Poros, the letters of sympathy and condolence from the ladies of Hartford, Troy, and other places, addressed to the ladies in Greece, accompanied by our credentials, were delivered to the President, who immediately directed them to be translated into modern Greek, and published in a paper edited at Egina. The eagerness and interest with which these letters are read by both sexes, and indeed by all classes of the Greek people, is truly gratifying to the feelings of every friend to Greece, and honorable to the American character. Groups of men in the market places, and assemblages of women in every street, are daily seen perusing these communications, and expressing their thankfulness and gratitude by every demonstration in the power of language and gesture.

In conversation at various times, with some of the most intelligent of the men, they often expressed themselves to this effect:—‘The charities we receive from you, make impressions on our minds of a different nature from those made, when we receive aid from any other nation. You live,’ say they, ‘on the other side of the world; in a country wholly disconnected from ours; a country, whose very existence, until within a few years past, was utterly unknown to most of us. We know, therefore, all you bestow upon us are the fruits of genu-

ine charity, and Christian benevolence. As such, we receive them.

‘Individuals of Russia, England, France, Italy, and Switzerland have done much for us, in our impoverished and needy condition. They have sent fleets into our seas, and other armed force into our country ; they fought the battle of Navarino, which served greatly to inspirit our warriors, and give new life to our desponding hearts ; but situated as these nations and we are, we cannot dismiss from our minds some fears of their ulterior views. Questions of this kind are suggested among us : are these powers impelled by a real, disinterested regard for the rights, liberty and independence of the Greeks, in making such sacrifices of blood and treasure ? Is it consistent with the principles and policy of the *holy alliance*, should our present struggle terminate in our favor, to permit us to enjoy a republican government, surrounded as we are by monarchies ? We cannot, however, withhold our gratitude for the favors received from them, and hope our apprehensions may not be realized.’

At one of our interviews with the President, he took occasion to observe, while speaking of the United States, that he had studied our federal constitution, and admired the wisdom of it ; that the principles and leading features of it, were such, as above all others, would be the desire of himself

and of the people of Greece to establish. But, added he, our situation is critical ; our people are yet unaccustomed to a free government. Time and future events will decide ; and to them we must leave it.

25th. Have the pleasure to learn that a French brig arrived here yesterday, with official despatches to the President, containing advices, that six thousand French troops have arrived in the Morea ; that six thousand more are expected there within a few days. This welcome intelligence has greatly revived the spirits of the Greeks, and affords a fair prospect that Ibrahim Pacha will be soon obliged to withdraw his forces from all those places in the Morea which he now holds.

26th. Cool, fresh air, but no material improvement in the state of my health. Indeed, I have now come to a conclusion, that after so long and wasting an illness of 24 days, and of the kind under which I am laboring, no hopes of recovery can be indulged, but by leaving this country and climate as soon as may be. This is the unanimous opinion of Mr. K., Mr. S., my physician, and all our friends here. It is obvious, I shall not be able to render any further service in the remaining duties of the agency, in respect to the actual distribution of the Herald's cargo.

But as no opportunity for a passage directly to America can be expected, either from Egina or

Poros, it will be necessary for me to go to Syra, and from thence, in a neutral vessel, to Smyrna; at which latter place, it is highly probable a passage may shortly be procured in an American vessel, bound either to Boston or New York, or in an English vessel, bound to London.

29th. Bought of a Greek lad at my room, a brace of mountain partridges, being advised by the physician that a little of the broth will do me no injury. This beautiful bird is found on all the mountains of Greece and Palestine. It is about two thirds the size of the partridge of New England; the body less plump and round; legs, beak and eyes red; the plumage on the back a light dusty brown, similar to that of our mourning dove; on the breast and under the wings, cross-marked with black bars like ours, in which particular consists the greatest resemblance; flesh more juicy and delicate.

Feeling a little more strength this afternoon, walked out with Mr. K. to visit some of the suffering families, lodged principally in caves, in the environs of the city. Went into one in which we found six families living together, without any partition, and consisting, in the whole, of between 30 and 40 persons. This cave is 40 feet in diameter, 7 feet high in the central and highest part, with an aperture 15 feet wide and $3\frac{1}{2}$ high; no bed, no furniture of any kind. The men belonging to these families are now employed by the President, car-

rying stone, making mortar, attending masons, and other work about the orphan's retreat. The women, and such children as can labor, spin and weave a little cotton, in their burrows; two small looms, with pieces of cloth in them, are in this cave. This may serve for a description of many other of these subterranean abodes, with the exception of one of larger dimensions, containing twelve families, and others, which are too small to lodge more than one or two families. Among other of these wretched fellow creatures, I cannot omit mentioning one woman, now 110 years old, who exhibits one of the most interesting, and yet melancholy evidences of human misery. The waste of time against which she has so long struggled, has rendered her blind, deaf and toothless; yet she retains much animal vigor, and speaks with a loud, shrill voice. Her lungs and powers of speech (a blessing with which the sex are peculiarly favored) yet remain but little impaired. She is a refugee from Livadia, the native city of Plutarch. In the course of this ramble, we passed over several acres of ancient tombs, cut in the rock, of different forms, length and width. The ground is nearly level. The rock, in these places, forms a superstratum from three to four feet in thickness; beneath this, is a loose, coarse gravel, easily excavated; so that rooms of any dimensions may be made with little

labor. In these mansions, immense numbers of the ancient dead were deposited.

No man, capable of reflection, can pass over these receptacles of mortal remains, with indifference. Take, for a *datum*, that this city has been inhabited but 3,000 years ; that the average population has been 10,000, though in the most flourishing times of the Greek empire, it was probably twice that amount ; admit that within this period a generation has passed off every thirty years, (the usual calculation,) and the number sepulchred here amounts to one million ! equal to two thirds the present estimated population of all Greece.

On our return, stopped and took a second view of the orphan retreat, or asylum. This noble edifice is placed on an airy and commanding ground, near the centre of the city. It is an oblong square, 350 feet in length, and 220 in breadth, with a large square court in the centre, in the modern style of building colleges in France ; roofed with tiles, and is calculated to cost 450,000 piastres, or \$30,000, and, when completed, to accommodate six hundred children, to be fed, clothed and educated at the expense of the government. The building is erected by aid of a Russian loan at 5 per cent. and is planned and superintended by a Russian architect. Hundreds of poor women, with many men, and such poor children as have sufficient strength to carry a stone as large as a loaf of bread, are daily

employed by the President, in carrying timber, stone, tiles, lime, &c., for this laudable work. No vehicles on wheels, or any kind of team, are known or used here. I have seen thirty women carrying on their shoulders, one stick of timber, from the water side, (half a mile,) up to the place of the building. For this labor, the men receive two loaves of coarse, brown bread, the women one, and the children, half a loaf, each, per day. This pittance appears to be their only support.

Most of the stone used about the doors and windows are taken from the ruins of the temple of Venus, and other ancient temples, tombs and dilapidated buildings in the vicinity. Thus the wealth, pride, and idolatry of the ancient inhabitants, are made to contribute to the necessities and comfort of their degraded and impoverished posterity; and it is pleasant to reflect, that those very stones, which for many ages constituted the materials of temples erected and dedicated to the honor and worship of heathen gods and goddesses, are now employed in constructing a seminary, where are to be taught the knowledge and worship of the true God.

30th. Sitting at my window, and viewing the many and busy passengers through the street, I have often been amused to see the women spinning cotton in their *promenades*; not that kind of *street yarn*, of which so much is spun, but none woven,

in our country—but that which serves to clothe themselves and their families. There is now before my window a group of 12 or 15 of these industrious housewives, walking leisurely along in friendly chit-chat, and continuing their work without any interruption to their walk. Each has a distaff of cotton wound round the left hand, and in the right, a wooden spindle, about eight inches in length, with a small hooked notch at the pointed end. To this a few fibres of the cotton are attached; the spindle is then dropped from the hand, with a twirl of the thumb and fore-finger; the weight and rotary motion of the spindle, assisted by the right hand, in drawing and evening the thread, spins it down to the length of a yard; then raising the left hand, and bringing up the spindle to the right, it receives another twirl, by which the thread is sufficiently twisted. It is then wound up on the spindle, and another thread begun. I have yet seen no spinning wheels here, and I believe none are used in any part of Greece.

We have, in our earlier days, read and heard much about the beauty of the Grecian women; that so perfect was their form, that the statuary and the painter took them as models for imitation. Among other refugees, there are now in this city about fifty Ipsariot ladies, dressed in the full costume of that island. It is said here, that Ipsara produces the most beautiful women in Greece; I

consider, therefore, that these ladies are a fair specimen of Grecian beauty. I had frequent opportunities of seeing them, while walking in different parts of the city; but at my time of life, discovered nothing in their charms which entitles them to any great distinction above the fair of our own country. Perhaps if I were 40 or 50 years younger, I might experience a more lively sense of their attractions, and judge more correctly of their merit. The Greek women, I find, are not unacquainted with the estimation in which they stand for beauty among other nations, and prove the correctness of the great English poet, strange as it may be:—

“If ladies are but young and handsome,
They have the gift to know it.”

Yours, &c.

LETTER III.

Smyrna, Oct. 4th, 1828.

DEAR SIR—

August 31. I wrote to Mr. Stuyvesant, now at Poros, informing him of the continuance of the ill state of my health, and of my intention to leave Greece, as soon as opportunity shall offer, wishing to see him at Egina, before my departure.

September 1st. Egina. Last night, an English line-of-battle-ship, of 74 guns, the *Revenge*, Capt. Thompson, bound to Candia, came into the gulf and anchored a little below the city, about a mile distant. The Greeks here manifest considerable anxiety respecting the object of her destination. Mr. King, with the approbation of one of the police officers of the city, employed 24 of Ibrahim's men, now prisoners here, to clean out a filthy drain, running by our door, and which had become very offensive. Part of these men are Arabs of the desert, part native Egyptians, and the remainder from other parts of Africa; each bearing characteristic marks of their respective countries. We rewarded their labor with a few pieces of broken ship-bread, which they received with the utmost gratitude and thankfulness. It is indeed astonishing to an American, to see on how small a quantity of food these people, as well as the Greeks, live. Mr. K., understanding the Arabic, was able to converse with them, which pleased them greatly.

Sept. 2d. Capt. Thompson weighed anchor this morning, and made sail for Candia.

Passing through one of the market squares this morning, where many persons were collected for buying and selling melons, grapes and other fruit, my attention was arrested by a loud and angry quarrel between two men about the change for a water-melon, which one had purchased of the

other. The parties were in a boiling passion, and displayed the most violent gesticulations of the pugnacious character. I expected to see hard knocks and bloody noses. An Englishman or an American, and certainly, an Irishman, before he had strained his lungs with half this vociferation, would have used his fists; but, it seems they manage these things better in Greece; for in the midst of all this sparring, one of the parties nimbly stepped up, and placing both his hands before the face of the other, and as near it as possible without coming in contact with his nose, stood perfectly still for a few seconds, without a word spoken by either—then dropping his hands down to their natural position, each one turned away, and the dispute was ended. Unable to comprehend what charm or magic there could be in this last manœuvre, I requested a Greek with whom I was walking, to explain it. He replied, that this was as much as to say, ‘you are a mean, contemptible wretch, unworthy to show your *face* among men, and wholly beneath my notice.’

P. M. Mr. Stuyvesant returned from Poros, and informed us of the progress he had made in the distribution at that island and its vicinity. Met with several perplexing disappointments respecting a caique for my passage to Syra.

3d. Amidst all my embarrassments in obtaining a passage to Syra, concluded to call on the city-

governor for direction and assistance. He readily made provision for me by directing a Golette (small Greek schooner) to sail to-morrow, partly on business of the government, and partly for my accommodation and that of several other passengers. Mr. King has obligingly furnished me with letters of introduction to J. Van Lellep, Esq. Dutch consul general at Smyrna, who performs also the duties of an American consul, and stands in high estimation for his urbanity and kind attentions to American citizens; another to Joseph Langdon, Esq. a merchant, formerly of Boston. By these letters I expect all the aid I shall need at Smyrna, both in respect to my obtaining a passage from thence to the U. S. and also in procuring lodgings, &c. Wishing further and more particular information respecting the Orphan's Retreat, I sent to the Russian architect, a request to be furnished with a short statement of the length, breadth, height, number of rooms, their uses, &c. In return, he politely sent me a plan of the whole, noting down, in French, every particular of which I wished information. The edifice is now so far advanced that the workmen have begun to lay the roof; and it is expected the whole will be finished by the 1st of November next.

4th. Early this morning, packed up my baggage, settled my little family accounts, and prepared to go on board the golette, lying at the mole; waited

with some impatience 'till 12 o'clock, when information was received that the vessel would not sail 'till to-morrow morning, by reason of some real or pretended difficulty in obtaining the necessary passports at the health office. This disappointment, like many others I have experienced, will, I trust, operate ultimately, to my advantage. Mr. Stuyvesant, with George Constantine, returned in a caique to Poros, to proceed in the remaining distribution at and near that island.

5th. Informed the golette will sail at 8 this morning; put up my baggage again. Received a visit from the governor of Sparta, Petros Mavromichælis, famous in modern Greek history for his talents, wealth and influence—his bravery in the field of battle—the wisdom of his counsel in the cabinet, as well as for his own and his family's personal beauty.* This is the first Spartan with whom I had made any acquaintance since my arrival in Greece.

As a token of mutual remembrance between the Spartan Governor and myself, an exchange of walking staves was proposed by Mr. K. and read-

* This distinguished character, at the commencement of the revolution, by appointment of the Sultan, held the office of Bey of Maina, (Sparta.) But on the breaking out of hostilities, relinquished his office under the Turkish government, and took an active part with his countrymen. At their first Congress at Epidaurus, in 1822, he was chosen President for one year. In 1823, the same office was again conferred upon him.

ily acceded to by the parties. The one I received in exchange, grew at Sparta, and is a species of the reed *sicuti*, from which the ancient Greeks extracted that quick and deadly poison, with which Demosthenes and many others found their deaths, either voluntarily or by sentence of law. The Governor's particular business lay with Mr. K. He represented, with much interest and feeling, the deplorable condition of his people in their present impoverished state, and, in a special manner, the situation of their children and schools—earnestly soliciting Mr. K. to go to Sparta as soon as his other duties would admit of it ; to carry with him as many Testaments, tracts, and other books suitable for schools, as he could procure, and join his own personal services in assisting to put the schools upon a better footing. After waiting 'till 2 P. M. procured a boat, and went with my baggage on board the golette, scarcely able in my weak and sickly state to endure the rays of a most powerful sun. I soon found I had 'jumped out of the frying pan into the fire.' A little, dirty Greek sloop, with 52 people on board, among whom were half a dozen women with their squalling infants, the greater part of whom, both men and women, squalid and, (plain English) lousy ; myself so weak I could hardly walk—without a servant to attend me, rendered my condition far from enviable. In addition to my other sufferings,

a dead calm chained us down through the night. At dusk, the Greeks began to spread down their capotes and pieces of coarse hair cloth upon the deck, to pig in, for the night, after eating a piece of hard brown bread, with a cluster of grapes and a good *swig* of red wine to wash it down ; and smoking their long pipes, during which they kept up their clack similar to a flock of black birds on a piece of oat stubble. I was glad when they fell asleep ; and then proceeded to take *my* supper, which occupied but little time, as it consisted only of a boiled egg which I carried in my jacket pocket, and a draught of warm, brackish water ; spread my mattress upon the only spot not occupied on the deck ; lay down in the open air, and, by fatigue, soon fell asleep, but enjoyed no other than what are called cat naps.

6th. Sick, weak, feverish, and faint at heart—sore throat by taking cold last night. About sunrise, the motley crowd around me, lying heads and points, began to roll over, stretch, and yawn ; gather up their duds, strike fire, and light their pipes. This last act was the most tolerable of all ; as the volumes of tobacco smoke had a salutary effect in stifling that ‘compound of villainous smells,’ so prevalent in such an assembly.

Dead calm yet continues. These Greeks can bear any thing—hunger, thirst, nakedness, heat, vermin, and every kind of selfdenial, with the

most philosophic patience and fortitude. I never before so fully experienced the want of those properties which constitute the character of the man of Uz. About 10 A. M. a light breeze enabled us to get under way ; but about a mile out of the harbor, were met with a head wind, against which were able, by beating, to make but little progress. In this situation, am compelled to endure another tedious night in this wretched kennel.

7th. Sunday. A little favorable wind during the latter part of last night, brought us at sunrise, within about 20 miles of Syra. Passed the beautiful islands of Thermeæ, Andros, Tinos, and some others of minor importance. Tinos is rich and very populous ; containing 68 villages, a superb church, and other elegant public buildings. It is famous for the manufacture of the best silk stockings in Greece or any part of Europe. A consul resides here ; it is also the seat of an arch bishop.

Arrived at Syra at 2 P. M., but finding no person here who speaks English, had much difficulty and delay in landing my baggage. The officer of the port opened the trunks, and critically examined the contents, as well as all the baggage of the other passengers ; but observing my name on one of my trunks, refused my keys, and permitted all my baggage to pass without examination. After considerable perplexity and delay, found good lodgings at a reputable Locanda, kept by an Italian, a

good natured, kind, obliging man. I felt better accommodated because he speaks English as well as the French, Greek and Italian languages. After a light supper, *a la Grec*, retired to my mattress with clean sheets in a clean room, and enjoyed something of that comfort, of which I had so long been deprived.

Syra, Sept. 8th. This delightful island is about 45 miles in circumference. The city of the same name is situated on the S. E. side, where the sea forms a cove, around which the city is built. This cove constitutes a capacious, safe and convenient harbor for shipping of all sizes. The city, like most others in the islands of the Archipelago, is built in the oriental style, with flat roofs and massy walls. It is not unfrequent that the garden of one family is formed on the roof of their next neighbor's house, and in front of their own; but to render it productive, frequent irrigation is necessary. The present population of Syra, or Zyra, is variously estimated, from 20,000 to 35,000—in addition to which are many thousands of foreigners and refugees now residing here, swelling the present population to 40,000, or, as some here say, to 45,000. It is a place of great trade, but must decline as soon as Athens shall be evacuated by the Turks. Nearly the whole city may be called a continued market, without any regular market-squares. I was much surprised at seeing here

such large quantities of European, India and American goods, which are sold as cheap, and many articles cheaper, than at New York or Boston. Upon inquiring of one of the merchants, he informed me, these goods were pirated, as he expressed it, and, at the reduced price at which they are sold, afford a handsome profit to the retailers.

The state of things grown out of the present war, has rendered Syra a general *depot* for most of the islands in the Archipelago. During the continuance of the piracies which have so much disgraced the islanders, Syra was their common *rendezvous*. It is currently reported in Greece that many officers of the government, whose duty it was to discountenance and suppress these piracies, were concerned and aiding in carrying them on, and enriched themselves with the spoil. Syra is also, in a great degree, to the islands and eastern parts of continental Greece, what Egypt was to the neighboring nations, at the time Jacob said to his sons, 'I have heard that there is corn in Egypt.' Immense quantities of wheat and other bread stuffs are brought hither from the Ionian islands, Trieste, Genoa, Venice and other ports of Austria and Italy; also considerable quantities from Russia.

In my rambles through the different parts of the city, I have counted 109 grist mills, about one half of which are carried by wind, the other

wrought by mules. The wheat is of an excellent quality, and, were the flour bolted, would make the finest bread. Neutral vessels from Europe, trading at Smyrna, Constantinople, Alexandria, and other parts of the Levant, make this their stopping place, and dispose of much of their cargoes here. I find, that an Austrian brig, *Il Redentore*, Capitano *Lu ea Kavurick*, from Trieste, with a cargo of wheat, and bound hence to Smyrna, will sail in a few days for that port. By this vessel, after disposing of her cargo here, I hope to obtain a passage to Smyrna. Made the British vice consul here, acquainted with my situation and views; he assures me of his assistance. I have also, by the aid of a letter in my behalf, from Mr. King, to Doctor Korke, been introduced to the acquaintance of that gentleman, on whose kind attentions I can place the fullest reliance. But with all their assistance and good offices, it remains uncertain at what time I shall be able to take my departure for Smyrna. Every passing day increases my fears, that the American vessels concerned in the Smyrna trade, will leave there before my arrival. In that case, I shall find myself in an unpleasant predicament. But with all my anxieties, I find a mixture of comforts. I have now arrived at a part of Greece, where, by a fresher air, rest, and suitable food, I find my health sensibly improving. The order of the house in which I lodge, is wholly

Italian—good cooks, clean dishes and table furniture—great variety of meats, pastry, fruits and other vegetables. The guests are principally foreigners, among whom are French, Italians, Genoese, Austrians, Polanders, Russians, and a few English ; among the latter is lord Elphinstone and suite, now on their way to Smyrna. From the short acquaintance I had the honor of making with his lordship, I found in him, fully verified, what I had often read and heard, descriptive of a *true* English nobleman. Plain and unostentatious in his dress and manner ; without any display of ribbons, *stars* or *garters*—affable, easy, intelligent, polite and engaging in conversation, with a dignified familiarity about him, which at once removes embarrassment from every one in his presence.

A bill of fare, in Italian and modern Greek, is regularly laid on the table at each meal, noting the price of each dish, plate and article ; so that the guest may take his choice, according to his taste and appetite. Greek wine of an inferior quality is placed on the table in bottles, the charge for which is about the same as for cider in New England. Most of the European guests dispose of their bottle at each meal. Among other articles of food, our host had a daily supply of quails, a beautiful and delicious bird, much resembling that of America in its form and plumage, but in its

size, one third smaller. These, prepared in various ways of cookery, soon became my favorite dish. They breed in Poland, Hungary, Russia and about the Black Sea ; are birds of passage in Greece, Syria, and Palestine, commencing their migration about the first of September, toward the coasts of Africa, where they winter. Though not a bird of sufficient wing for a long flight, they pass from island to island through the Archipelago and Levant. They continue in plenty here until about the 15th of this month.

9th. Syra. Fresh wind, N. E. flying clouds, air bracing and salubrious. During the continuance of the wind, in its present direction and strength, it will be impossible for a vessel of any considerable size to sail from hence to Smyrna, through the bogaz (strait) formed between the E. end of Tinos and the N. part of Miconi. At 10, A. M. called on the Austrian consul for his advice and assistance in relation to a passage to Smyrna ; also at the Sanita office, and on several Austrian and Venetian merchants, concerned in the Smyrna trade, but no information of a speedy passage of any vessel to that place, could be obtained.

10th. Another day gone by, and yet at Syra, experiencing something of that sickness of the heart arising from hope deferred.

11th. Wind continues as yesterday ; operating as an embargo upon me and many others here,

ready and anxious to sail for Smyrna. At 11, A. M. a Greek gentleman, from the island of Spetzia, called on me, and made some inquiry respecting a voyage he is contemplating to America. He states that he is the master and principal owner of an armed brig of 16 guns and 250 tons burthen; that he shall go to Egina to-morrow, and apply to the proper officer of the government for the necessary papers, and in case of success, shall sail his brig immediately from Spetzia to Samos, where he shall take in a cargo of wine, oil, figs, almonds, and other fruit; and be ready to sail for America within 15 days;—that he will afford me a passage gratis, should I wish to go with him, and will send me a letter, within two or three days, advising me further on the subject. But such is the uncertainty attending this project, that I can rest but small hope upon it.

12th. From some further information respecting the Greek captain, of Spetzia, his character, and wealth, the prospect of a passage to the U. S. in his brig, rather brightens.

14th. *Sunday.* The people here, and especially the younger class, instead of preparing for, and attending the duties of the Sabbath, are busily employed in circulating tickets for a ball this evening. This, as I am informed, is customary here as well as at some other of the Greek islands in the Archipelago.

A stranger, by a short residence here, sees nothing indicating a state of war. Every one appears to be engaged in active business, or in amusements, such as are usual in time of profound peace. Their local situation is such, that the Turks have never attempted to make a dash at this island. Neither do they desire to disturb the Syriots, on account of the trade secretly carried on by them with Smyrna, Constantinople, and Alexandria, in which great profits are realized by all concerned.

In this place, it may not be improper to insert a concise account of the present state of the Greek Church. Their church ceremonials are tawdry, and imposing, but illy suited to the rational sobriety of Christian worship. The priests, though they possess considerable influence, have not the same preponderating sway over their flocks that is exercised in Catholic countries. This may be attributed to their poverty, and to the counteraction of the Mahometan religion.

Where toleration and a variety of religions prevail, the power of the priests must be lessened, except within the pale of the established state creed. The Greek priests were greatly instrumental in bringing about the revolution ; they traversed the country, and enlisted their votaries in the cause of liberty ; they fought in the ranks of the noble insurgents, and many of them permanently engaged, some as captains and others as soldiers. During

the period of their military service, they are suspended from the exercise of their ecclesiastical functions. This rule, however, does not extend to peaceful employments. The late vice-president of the legislative body, and the minister of the interior, have been of the clerical order. They are industrious and frugal—most of them engaged in agriculture, and other useful labor. The dress of the pastors, when not on duty, in the country, is like that of the peasantry ; and they are only distinguished from them by their beards. Every where among them, it is found, that the people, as well as clergy, are most anxious to receive the Scriptures in their own tongue. This may be considered a matter of first importance, because the first step toward the knowledge of any subject, must be a right exposition and understanding of the principles on which it is based. By these means, the people will gradually become enlightened ; superstition and error will give way, and the dictates of religion will coincide with those of utility.

The history of no other nation furnishes a parallel to that of the Greeks. For more than two thousand years, have they been a conquered people, subjects of other governments. During this whole period, they have preserved their national identity, their religion, and their manners. The Israelites, that peculiar people, and above all others

favoured of Heaven, soon after their deliverance from the bondage of Egypt, became, in a great degree, amalgamated with the heathen nations, with whom they were strictly forbidden to have intercourse, and partook with them in their idolatries. And yet the Israelites were the *conquering* nation. It is in the natural and ordinary course of things, that *conquered* nations soon become merged in their conquerors, and identified with them. Not so with the Greeks.

Strange indeed would it be, had no errors crept into their church during the lapse of time since Paul preached among them ; and especially when taken into consideration, that they have lived in a kind of perpetual martyrdom. The enjoyment of their religion for four centuries, has been purchased at the price of blood.

Other nations, under like circumstances, have sacrificed their religion to their conquerors, to obtain from them those privileges, which the Greeks have ever considered inadequate to such a price.

But with all their errors in doctrine and worship, it is hazarding nothing to say, that should a comparison be made between the Greeks and the Christian nations on the continent of Europe, it would not be to the disadvantage of the former.

Struggling for their very existence, under the most cruel tyranny that ever disgraced the human character—abandoned, as it were, by those nations

from whom they had a right to look for sympathy and protection, and from whom is due a greater debt than they can ever pay, it is indeed wonderful that the Greeks have preserved even the *name* of their religious faith.

In respect to their political and moral character, they also stand equally and eminently distinguished. The genius of ancient Greece has never departed from the descendants of Solon and Socrates—of Leonidas and Archimedes. Of this, no further evidence need be adduced, than the maintenance of their struggle for nearly eight years, against the whole force of the Ottoman empire.

Unyielding firmness, bravery, and love of country, are inherent in the very nature of the Greek. During the present conflict, sacrifices have been made, and deeds in arms performed among them, which want nothing but the pen of the historian, to be enrolled with the most glorious of those achieved by their ancestors. The public sense, both in Europe and America, has been greatly abused by certain publications calculated to create prejudice against the whole nation of Greece. Avarice, degeneracy, and barbarity have been laid to their charge, and, to crown the whole, piracy. No charitable allowances appear to be made for the extremity of distress and sufferings under which they have labored ;—their country devastated by a war of extermination—their trade annihili-

lated—in a state of revolution—without a government of their own, to watch over and direct their moral conduct ;—thousands of their friends and relatives perishing by famine occasioned by their enemies—their wives, daughters and sisters violated and slain—their infants butchered as in sport by the Turks : these considerations have found no place in the minds of those whose prejudices forbid any apology, even for such vices and irregularities as have actually been adopted by this wretched people. That avarice is found among the lower classes is not denied. And that necessity has been the cause of this vice is equally true. If they are degenerated, where shall we look for the cause but in their oppression and degradation ? “ A wounded spirit, who can bear ! ” That they are barbarous, is denied. It is true, indeed, that after the often repeated acts of the most appalling cruelties committed by their invaders in the massacre of many thousands of the unarmed and inoffensive Greeks, the latter, in a few instances, adopted the law of retaliation, by putting to death a few Turks found in arms, and waging war with them on their own soil. If in any instance, the Greeks have exercised cruelty, they were first taught it by the Turks. The Greek is, by nature, kind, gentle, and affectionate, in all the relations of domestic life, as well as noble and generous toward his enemies. Piracies they have committed ; but in a manner

and under circumstances, which serve greatly to mitigate the offence. In no instance have they threatened the persons, or destroyed the lives of those from whom they have taken property.

It cannot be said, however, that these acts were either politic or justifiable. But who are those against whom these acts have been done? European merchants, carrying provisions, arms and munitions of war to the Turks. In addition to this, it will be remembered, that many individuals of these nations had volunteered their military services with the Turks, and were then actually engaged with them in prosecuting the war against the Greeks.

It is but just, also, to consider, that at this period of time, the people of Greece, and especially of the islands whose support is derived from commerce, were in the most extreme need of those articles which were taken from these vessels. Their families were in a state of starvation. By the Levitical law, even theft was justifiable to satisfy hunger.

Remove all legal restraint from the best regulated government on earth; abolish the law, and all legislative and executive authority—leave men to act by their own moral sense alone, and where could be found a city, a town, or a village, in which would not soon be associated banditti of the idle and profligate, who would, in the face of day, rob and plunder their very neighbors?

Consider the Greeks as they really are : 'nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice,' and in their character more will be found to admire than to censure.

However the present war between Russia and Turkey may terminate, little doubt can be entertained, that the issue will be such as to ensure to the Greeks their emancipation from the Ottoman yoke. And it requires not the spirit of prophecy to predict the approaching downfall of that corrupted and tyrannical dominion. It is now holden together but by a rope of sand. All the Barbary powers, from Fez to Egypt, inclusive, claim to be absolute and independent sovereignties, possessing the right of declaring war, making treaties, coining money, commissioning officers of their armies and navies ; and to do all other acts of sovereign states. The Pachas in every part of the empire, constitute another body of petty tyrants. All these live in perpetual jealousy and hatred of each other, and of the Sultan. Mehemet Ali, Bey of Egypt, and father of Ibrahim Pacha, without doubt the most efficient man in the empire, waits only for a hint from the European powers, to raise the standard of revolt against his nominal master, the Grand Seignior. Such an event is devoutly to be wished.

16th. Made an acquaintance with one of the Greek chieftains, or captains of one of the mountain clans, who has distinguished himself in several bat-

cles fought with the Turks, at and about Missolonghi. His interesting manner and conversation discover the qualifications he possesses for the duties of his office.

These captains either are brave men themselves, or the offspring of those brave men whom the Turks could not subdue ; and therefore, soon after the commencement of the revolution, made terms with them, and to secure their attachment, gave them a sort of *feudal tenures*. They are principally descended from cultivators and shepherds. Some of them have been corrupted by coming in contact with, and exercising sway under the Turks. In general, they are simple in their manners, excellent mountain warriors, keen plunderers, and cruel only toward their enemies, which they attempt to justify upon the ground of retaliation. They lean to democracy, from a love of their wild liberty, from a jealousy of the Primates and Fanariots, and from a dread of being put down by a foreign king. Their passions on the latter subject have been heated to a high degree.

The Turks taught the Greeks to be plunderers. Their exactions drove the cultivators and shepherds into the mountains, where they have, from necessity, lived like wolves, become freemen, outlaws, and plunderers. Hence avarice has become the prevailing vice in Greece. Those who survived the slaughter and depredations of the Turks, grew

warlike ; sometimes the terror, sometimes the allies of the Turks, and, at last, the devoted friends of Grecian liberty. Such was the origin of most of the captains, or chieftains. It must not, however, be supposed, that these captains are the only plunderers ; many of the primates possessed power and wealth under the Ottomans, and were as grasping as the soldiers.

It seems to be agreed by those best acquainted with the progress of the war in Greece, that the introduction of European military tactics has been of essential disservice to the Greeks. That kind of guerilla warfare commenced and carried on by the mountain warriors, was best calculated to annoy the Turks. These soldiers were intimately acquainted with all the passes and gorges of their mountains, the defiles and fastnesses, through and by which the enemy must pass in moving with their artillery, cavalry, and military baggage from one part of the country to the other. In such places, a small body of Greeks, even without discipline, harassed and destroyed many detached bodies of the Turks, of much greater numerical force : the Greeks, concealing themselves among the rocks and behind trees, poured a most destructive fire upon their enemy, while the latter wasted theirs without effect. But, generally, whenever the combatants have come in contact, upon open and plain ground, with a force numerically equal, the Turks have remained masters of

the field ; particularly when a body of their cavalry constituted a part of that force. The Turk is no where else so formidable as when on the back of his war-horse ; these are all of the Arabian breed, and for mettle, docility, speed and courage, are superior to all others in the world. They are early trained for military service ; and such is the power of discipline over their motions, that when they charge, the cavalier, after giving a direction to his horse, drops the reins upon his neck, and employs both hands in using his arms, consisting of a carabine, four pistols and a cimenter. A light tap on the side of the horse's neck, given by the rider, instantly turns or wheels him. On this charge, at full speed, the cavalier first fires his carabine, then his pistols, one after the other, and last of all, draws his cimenter : one brace of the pistols mounted in holsters, the other suspended at his girdle.

Several English, French, and Italian military officers, some of whom had served under Napoleon, all men of experience and tried bravery, offered their services to the Greeks : they were readily accepted. The reputation for military science they brought with them, promised much aid to the cause of Greece. Their first efforts were bestowed upon the Greek officers and soldiers, in the introduction of that discipline, and those rules of practice in war, which they had been taught in their former service. But these, it was soon found,

could not be successfully applied in that kind of warfare, which, of all others, was the most advantageous to those in whose service they had now engaged. Many of the bravest soldiers in Greece, under the command of these officers in open field, were cut down by the cimeters of the Turkish cavalry. The defeat of Gen. Braddock was occasioned by his ignorance of the mode of Indian warfare in our country: the discipline and bravery of his troops availed nothing against the ambuscade artfully laid by his enemy. A single hint, modestly suggested to him by Washington, had it been seasonably attended to, would have saved the general and his army.

17th. Severely attacked with an inflammation in my eyes; an epidemic, now very prevalent among the people of this island.

18th. Some prospect of a passage to Smyrna by a Genoese brig, which is expected to sail from hence this day or to-morrow, wind permitting.

Breakfasted this morning upon a bird called in modern Greek the *planos*. It is in size a little above that of our robin—plumage speckled, except on the back, which is a light brown. It much resembles our brown-thresher in its colors, length of tail, and legs; beak short, soft, and flexible, with a broad head and wide mouth, in that particular much resembling our whip-poor-will. The peculiarity of this bird, and what renders it deserving a

place in the journal of a traveller, is its food. It subsists by sucking the milk of cows, sheep and goats, principally the latter; and is by ornithologists denominated the *goat-sucker*. It is a solitary bird, and not gregarious at any season of the year. Two are seldom seen together, except during the time of laying and incubation. It nests on the ground; and never soars, but skims along near the surface; and hence, I conclude, derives its Greek name.

At 10 A. M., hired a boat and went on board a Genoese brig, *Il Giovane Francisco*, Capitano Joseph Amedio Austraudo, which came into this harbor last evening, and is bound to Smyrna.—Agreed with the Capitano, who says he shall sail to-morrow, should the wind be favorable, to take my passage with him. But having been so often disappointed in respect to engagements of this nature, I can place no great confidence in this.

19th. Early this morning, procured a boat and went with my trunks and other baggage on board the Genoese brig, accompanied by my friend Dr. Korke. The Capitano Joseph Amedio Austraudo very coldly told me he had no room for my baggage, nor accommodations for any passenger. I claimed a positive engagement, and at a settled price, (6 dollars.) I scolded and threatened—but all I received in return was, '*pazienza, seignour, pazienza*'! Patience indeed, thought I. But I

have not a stock of that article sufficient to deal with such fellows. On my return to the wharf, vexed with disappointment, I called at the Austrian brig *Il Redentore*, from Trieste, and agreed with the captain for my passage to Smyrna, for which I am to pay him 10 dollars, with the addition of 50 cents per day for the time I shall be on board and not find myself. Though the brig is large, and accommodations good, nothing but the necessity of my being at Smyrna as soon as possible, has induced me to give this sum. Instead of being at Smyrna, as I intended and expected, by the first of this month, I have now great reason to fear I shall not be there 'till the last of it; and if so, shall be in danger of being too late to obtain a passage to the U. S. this season. The captain having disposed of his cargo of wheat, assures me he shall sail on Monday next, should the wind be fair. Left my trunks on board the brig, as a kind of entering wedge. Being now, as I hope, about to pass into the Turkish dominions, and there being no American consul here, I find it necessary to apply to the British vice consul, Antonio Nicolo Vitalis, for a passport, certifying also that I am an American citizen. Having brought with me no official document of citizenship, found some difficulty with the consul on that head; but by the kind assistance of Dr. Korke, at length prevailed. At 7 P. M. supped on board; plentiful meal of

fish of different kinds, served up in Italian style, with a variety of cookery—coarse, brown, hard bread, with a *quantum sufficit* of olive oil and Greek wine—all very good. I ate with a better appetite, my health being much improved, and having *now* before me a fair prospect of seeing Smyrna within ten days.

20th. At 9 A. M. went on shore—visited Dr. Korke's school, with great satisfaction. There is something in the Greek character distinguishable from that of all other people with whom I have had any acquaintance. Sprightliness, animation, vivacity, docility, and gentleness of temper, are strikingly visible among the children—while those more advanced in life, assume the gravity, *hauteur* and indolence of the Turk.—Slept on board the brig.

21st. Fine, clear morning, but wind yet N. E. The autumnal equinox has a more durable effect upon the state of the weather here than in the U. S. It is not unusual that the N. E. and E. winds prevail for 30 days, commencing about the 10th of September. It here goes by the name of a *Levanter*, and is at this season of the year, a great interruption to the trade between Syra and Smyrna.

It strikes the traveller as a thing worthy of some notice, that at the landing place, and near the sanita office, scores of boats are crowded to-

gether through the day, whose employment is to convey people to and from the different vessels lying here, of which there are hundreds now in the harbor. As soon as you appear on the mole, dozens of these boatmen will rise up in their boats, all bawling out ‘capitano, capitano,’ (a title they bestow upon all Franks) inviting you by their gestures to take a seat in their boat; and if by chance you walk so near them that they can catch your hand, you are dragged into their boat *sans ceremonie*. For this service, the customary reward is 10 *paras*—about two cents. But if you cannot make the change exactly, but have to receive change, you are sure of being imposed upon and cheated, either in the amount or kind of money you receive of them. This vice extends to their petty dealers, mechanics and all others of the lower class. From morning to 9 in the evening, these boats fill the harbor, sailing round among the vessels, each boatman crying out, ‘Oct-o-o-o—Oct-o-o-o.’

Having received an invitation to dine to day with the British vice consul, in company with Dr. Korke, went on shore at 10 A. M., and on my way to the consul’s house, in the upper town, called on Dr. K. whom I found in his school. At the close of the forenoon exercises, at the request of Dr. K. I made a short address to the children and spectators, upon the importance of early edu-

cation ; which Dr. K. interpreted in modern Greek. From thence we climbed up a rugged, serpentine, precipitous path to the house of the consul, where we were received with the utmost politeness and attention. The consul is said to provide the best dinners of any man in Syra, if not in Greece. Ours, I thought, afforded strong evidence of the truth of the fact. I am not accustomed to notice the particulars of a banquet, which might be observed and long remembered by a *gourmand* ; but in justice to the consul, the skill and taste of his family, servants, and cooks, I cannot say less than this, that the dinner was plentiful ; that the varieties in meats, number of courses, different kinds of vegetables and fruits, a profusion of the best wines, cordials, &c. &c. &c. fairly entitle it to the appellation of *superb*, according to the modern use of the word. This table, thought I, while at dinner, does not well accord with the idea of starvation among the Greeks, entertained by me when I left the U. S.—also while at Poros, Damala, and Egina ; but it must be remembered, the consul lives at *Syra*. He is a native Greek, about 50 years of age, active and energetic ; was bred a wine merchant—in the *skillful* management of which business, connected with some speculations carried on here during the piracies, he has become opulent. He is hospitable, generous, and kind to foreigners—

speaks French and Italian, and is a keen sportsman.

From the early part of June to this day, not a drop of rain have I seen ; and but a few solitary clouds have appeared to cheer the sight of a foreigner, roasting daily under a vertical sun. In the afternoon, arose in the W. and N. W. some dark clouds, attended with gusts of wind, which, at times, were violent. Several vessels in the harbor dragged their anchors, and three or four parted their cables ;—squalls in the evening, attended with light showers of rain. It was very grateful to my feelings to hear the drops pattering upon the deck, while I lay snugly *bunked* in the cabin, serenaded by the capitano, and four or five other snoring Austrians.

22d. At 12 last night the wind hauled, and came on to blow from the N. E., where it yet stands, forbidding all attempts to pass through the bogaz. Our capitano, like the Genoese of the long name, often says to me ‘pazienza, signor, pazienza,’ in a smiling, good natured way.

It is said, misery loves company. If consolation can be drawn from such a source, surely I have abundant cause to be content ; for many other vessels around us are anxiously waiting for a fair wind to waft them to Smyrna. At 10, A. M. went on shore to walk and to wear away time. In addition to what I noted under the 8th inst.

being now more fully informed respecting the city and business of Syra, have to remark, that the principal street is about a quarter of a mile in length, and from 10 to 13 feet in width; paved with large, shapeless stones, irregularly and unevenly laid, which being a species of marble, and constantly travelled upon, are as smooth and slippery as glass, and without great caution expose the traveller to fall every moment. In the centre is a ditch, two feet wide and eight inches deep, bottomed and walled with stone. The design of this is, to carry off the water in the rainy season. A kind of awning, made of old canvass, is suspended over the street about ten feet from the ground, so that neither the sun by day, nor the moon by night can shine here. This whole street, together with many others which go off at right angles from it, ten to twenty rods in length, is filled with merchandise and tradesmen of every name in the dictionary. At one door you will see a dry goods merchant; at the next, a tinker, next a toy shop, then a tailor, a druggist, a grocer, a tinner, a barber, a jeweller, a vintner, a shoemaker, a confectioner, and so on to the end of the chapter of occupations. The blacksmith, on account of the fiery nature of his trade, is obliged to take his station where he can have a little more elbow room. I saw many of them at their work, both at Poros, Egina and Syra. None of them had any other

shop than what was made by a blanket or a piece of coarse cloth strained horizontally upon poles, supported by four crotches, set in the ground. The spike of the anvil is driven into the ground, leaving the face about four inches above the surface. The smith, sitting cross-legged upon the ground, plies his hammer and tongs, while the wife, or in her absence a journeyman or apprentice, sitting in like manner, strikes for the master. The bellows are made with two pipes and two distinct lobes, each of which is a goat skin sewed up, except an aperture on the upper side to admit the air. These also rest on the ground, and are wrought by a child standing on his knees between the two parts. The slits or apertures are bound by small, round pieces of wood, which are opened and closed by the hand of the blower, while he alternately raises and depresses the skins. By this simple apparatus they perform all the heavy iron work used in ship-building. They use charcoal only. This, for want of a more suitable material, is made by charring small shrubbery on the mountains, most of which, is less in thickness than a man's finger. It is brought down in baskets on jacks, principally by women and children. It is scarce and expensive.

The ship-carpenters make use of but very few tools in their occupation. At Egina, I had occasion frequently to pass through a ship-yard, near our

lodgings. A brig was then on the stocks, about which several men were at work. An adze was the principal tool used by them. With this, they hewed and shaped both their straight and curved timber, with wonderful exactness. I never saw, in any of their ship-yards, either an axe, hatchet, chisel or *proper* saw. And yet their models, in all classes of their vessels, are acknowledged, by foreigners, to be of the first order. Their *caiques* are constructed and rigged in a manner peculiar to themselves, and exceed all other vessels of their tonnage, both for speed and safety, on a rough sea.

But with all this bustle, crowd, and irregularity in the streets at Syra, it is to be understood, that but a small part of the inhabitants are actively employed there in person. Every day in the week, and particularly Sundays, the locandas, which are numerous here, are filled with idlers and loungers, smoking their long 'pipes, sipping hot coffee, *a la Turk*, drinking lemonade, almonade, wine and other liquors; all engaged through the day, playing billiards, cards, and other games of hazard, of which they are excessively fond. Any day in the week, you may count in an hours' time, by visiting the locandas, more than a thousand men; many of whom are foreigners, engaged in these *amusements*—or rather, idle and vicious practices. Yet it is but justice to add, that I have never seen

one of the native Greeks, here or elsewhere, in a state of intoxication.

23d. Strong wind yet continues N. N. E., and affords no hope of being soon unchained from Syra ;—almost despair of seeing America *this* year. But every thing is in the hands of a kind and overruling Providence, which it would be impious to distrust. Went on shore this afternoon ; called on Dr. K. and spent two hours with him in his school. The more I see and learn of the Greek children, the more I admire their vivacity and docility. Where could American charity be better bestowed than by sending the gospel, religious tracts, and other school-books, for the benefit of these children !

I was much pleased at the method used by Dr. K. with his youngest class,—ten or fifteen boys, from six to nine years of age. Arranged on one side of their sanded table, with their wooden pencils, their attention was directed to a painted board elevated in front of them, on which was presented one of the letters of the alphabet. The head of the class pronounces the name of the letter aloud, which is responded by each of the class. They then use their pencils, forming the letter in the sand. These lessons are continued from day to day, until the class are able to form every letter and character of the alphabet. They then proceed with monosyllables, and onward to long words

and sentences. Thus the pupil acquires the knowledge of reading and writing simultaneously. Might not this mode be profitably adopted in all our infant schools?

24th. This afternoon, the wind having hauled a little more to the N. and somewhat moderated, the captain concluded to attempt a passage through the straits. At half past 5, A. M., weighed anchor. On leaving the harbor, the wind freshened into a stiff breeze. Passed the bogaz about 12 o'clock at night.

25th. At 2 o'clock this morning, the wind hauled again into the N. E. and blew a gale directly ahead. At 6 A. M., gale increasing, reefed topsails; at 9, sea frequently broke over us; at 12, the tempest increasing, reefed the mainsail; at 1 P. M., finding it impossible to proceed, and not having sufficient sea room to beat safely, the Captain about ship and stood back for Syra, where we arrived 24 hours after our departure. We encountered nothing in passing the Atlantic and Mediterranean to Poros, of equal fatigue and danger with this short trip.

26th. Syra. Gale yet continues. At 7 A. M. went on shore; dined at Draco's; called again on Dr. K.; spent the remainder of the day and night with him, enjoying the company and hospitality of that truly good man.

27th. A young Greek gentleman, by name De-

metrius Stamatiades, a native of Samos, has agreed by consent of his elder brother and other friends, to go out to America with me, and to take passage, for that purpose, in the same brig with me, to Smyrna. The object in view, is to place him at Hartford for education, under the particular care of C. Sigourney, Esq. His brother, to furnish money for his passage to the U. States, and letters to Mr. Offley, their friend, the American consul at Smyrna, for all further assistance of which Demetrius may stand in need. He is a youth, between 18 and 19 years of age, of respectable family and connections, of unblemished moral character; of a remarkably kind and gentle temper, amiable in his manner, and beloved by all acquainted with him. This character of him I received from Dr. Korke, who for three or four years has been intimately acquainted with him and his reputation. He is a good scholar, speaks and writes with elegance the modern Greek, French and Italian languages. For the sake of form, and to get along with the Turks at Smyrna, his passport is to show that he goes out in the character of my servant. At 2 P. M., the brother of Demetrius informs me, that by reason of so short notice, D. cannot be prepared to take his immediate departure for Smyrna, but must first see his mother at Samos, his father being dead, and take a few days for the necessary preparation

of clothing, books, &c. for so long a voyage ; that he shall send him on to the care of Mr. Offley, to join me at Smyrna within six or eight days.

Called at the Casino, principal coffee-house in the city, and the only one where the Smyrna news papers are taken, and after sipping a small cup of *hot* black coffee, read the Smyrna Gazette, printed in French ; had the mortification to find, that the brig Tenedos, Capt. Loring, *had* sailed for Boston on the 30th of August ; that the brig Rhine, Capt. Robbins, arrived there from Boston on the same day. The hope, therefore, that the Rhine will not have sailed also, before my arrival at Smyrna, is but faint.

28th. Spent the greatest part of the day on shore with my kind friend Dr. K. ; took a walk with him to the N. E. corner of the island, from which, at one view we counted 16 cities, towns, and villages, on the south side of the island of Tinos, distant about seven miles. The population of the principal city is said to be considerably greater than that of Syra. On our return to the city, called on and paid our respects to Anthimus Gazes, the famous lexicographer of Greece. His lexicon, in three large quarto volumes, is esteemed the best and most erudite of any extant. It was printed at Venice, and has gone through two editions. The author, in his personal appearance and conversation, may truly be said to be a most interest-

ing old man : though now but 63, he has the marks of advanced age. His life has been employed in close and assiduous application to study and literature. He is a native of Syra, but has spent thirty years of his life in Germany, and seven at Athens. He stated to me, that his lexicon had cost him ten years of hard labor, 'day and night,' as he expressed himself; that he 'had become familiar with the lamp, by the light of which, he had turned over many books.' He is tall, with a handsome figure of person, and wears his beard at full length.

29th. At 3 this morning, a light breeze S. W. for the first time within thirty days. At 4, weighed anchor, and made sail; advanced about two miles out of the harbor, and were there becalmed 'till 8; a light wind then sprang up from the N. with which, by beating, we approached and passed the bogaz at 12. This strait, in the narrowest part, is about two miles broad, made by the approximation of the islands of Tinos and Miconos. At 1 P. M., wind died away into a calm. This condition, though unpleasant to an impatient voyager, afforded a most animating view of the neighboring islands. The atmosphere was serene and clear. From the deck of the vessel, and without the aid of a glass, I distinctly saw and counted twelve islands, part of the Cyclades, viz. : Tinos, Andros, Zea, Thermœa, Ura, Scephino, Paros, Anti

Paros, Naxos, Miconos, Nicaria, and Delos; the latter of which, is famous in Grecian history, for being the birth place of Diana and Apollo, and for having upon it the temple of Apollo, and the oracle of Delphos. On a near approach to the city of Miconos, counted 27 wind mills, standing within the city; the whole of which, though populous, does not cover half a mile square. It would be impossible for me, should I make the attempt, to describe the beauty and brilliancy of a *sunsetting view*, on such an evening as this, among these and other islands “(nittentes Cyclades)” in the Archipelago. The serenity of the sky, the lively tints formed by reflection and refraction of the rays of light, rising, changing, and fading away in succession, and the soft, but rich gilding of the mountain tops, form altogether an enchanting prospect.

30th. Calm continues. Having only cleared the bogaz and entered a broader sea, where we expected wind enough from some quarter or other, we remain becalmed *all day long*, with the melancholy company of five other vessels; nothing to cheer our spirits but a view of the neighboring islands, a glassy sea, and a large shoal of dolphins, (the first I ever saw) playing about the brig. Several unsuccessful attempts were made to spear some of them, for a closer inspection of their beauty.

Oct. 1st. We are now (6 A. M.) within a mile and a half of the same spot we were, at sunset, on the 29th ult. This tedious navigation often presents to my mind, the expedition, convenience, and cheapness of travelling 'either by land or water,' in America—that most highly favored and happy of all countries on earth. Were not my health in a good degree restored, it would be impossible for me to endure even this short voyage to Smyrna. No one on board, except a common sailor and myself, speaks a word of English. The captain, mate, and a young gentleman from Cephalonia, a merchant, going to Smyrna on business, speak Italian and French. In this situation, I find myself confined with an unsociable, though noisy crew. But some amends are made, by its affording me an opportunity of improvement in my small stock of French and Italian. As to my fare, an example of one day may suffice. I rise at day-light ; wash, generally with sea-water. About sun-rise, a single cup of hot, strong coffee, without milk, or a particle of any thing else with it, except dirty sugar ; the coffee cup, of the capacity of a hen's egg, half full of grounds and sediment. This custom prevails through the east, among Turks, Greeks, and all those conversant with them. At noon, after a soup of macaroni or rice, a piece of poor, lean, boiled beef, fresh, if they have it, and if not, salted, and invariably tainted—for dinner, with ship-bread,

softened with fresh water, without any kind of vegetable, excepting now and then a few garlicks, served up with salt and pepper. This is repeated, with the exactitude of a *fac-simile*—soup only excepted, for supper. From 8 to 10, according to inclination and circumstances, spread my mattress on the cabin floor, and turn in. It must not be omitted, however, that a *quantum libet* of cheap Italian, Austrian or Greek wine is constantly furnished through the day ; this they drink in as great quantities, and with as little intoxicating effect, as we do cider in New England.

2d. Calm at sun-rise ; not a mile gained during the last night. At 7, A. M. a light breeze from the N. just sufficient to make the brig feel her helm, and beat slowly. At 8, made the islands of Samos and Patmos ; the former noted for the best grapes and richest wine produced in Greece : the latter, memorable for being the place to which St. John was banished for his faith in Christ, and where he wrote his Revelation. At 10, A. M. made Scio, that devoted island, distinguished above all other places in modern times, as well for the wanton and savage slaughter committed by the Turks, upon the inoffensive and defenceless inhabitants, as for the heroic firmness, bravery, and sufferings of the women and children.

At 11, the continent of Asia appeared in view, bearing E. S. E. I shall not attempt a description

of my sensations at this interesting moment ; for I have not skill in the use of language to do justice to the subject. In crossing the Atlantic, and approaching the continent of Europe,—when we first made Cape St. Vincent, my feelings were animated, indeed, by the novelty and grandeur of the landscape, but scarcely deserve notice in comparison with those I now experience.

In the afternoon, the wind hauling a little to the W. of N. enables us to make considerable progress by continual beating. At 7, P. M. off the S. end of Scio, and in fair view of Ipsara ; the former on our starboard, and the latter on our larboard quarter. The sight of these two *golgothas*, continually filled my mind with the most painful recollections of the cruelties inflicted here by the Turks.

Anterior to that bloody massacre, Scio was one of the most populous and productive islands in the Archipelago ; abounding in silk, oranges, lemons, figs, grapes, almonds, pomegranates, olives, cotton, and all other products of its latitude and location. Ipsara, in all respects, except its size, being smaller, compares with Scio. Alas, how fallen !

The foot of the Turk, wherever placed, leaves sterility and wretchedness.

3d. At sun-rise, find ourselves off the centre of Scio, and near to it ; hopes of entering the bay of Smyrna this day, rather faint. At 12, a light breeze from the N. W. sprang up—the only favorable

breath of wind we have had since we passed the bogaz; but so light is *this*, that we make but about two knots an hour. Passing by the city of Ipsara, I am greatly surprised, to find it far exceeding Syra in the number, size, and elegance of buildings, both public and private, notwithstanding the destruction of several churches and castles by explosion of gun-powder, voluntarily made by the fortitude and desperation of the Ipsariots, in which they sacrificed several thousands of their own lives, rather than fall into the hands of the merciless Turks. The population of Scio, at the time of its massacre, was estimated at 62,000, of which, but 6,000 are now remaining, and these in a state of abject slavery, under the Turks. The other 56,000, who were not butchered, fled for safety to other and different parts of Greece, where most of them yet are, in a state of the most distressing poverty. I saw many of them at Poros and Egina, and a few at Syra. I hope in the providence of God, the survivors of them may soon be permitted to return in peace and safety to their once happy homes, where they may literally sit under their own vines and fig-trees, having none to molest or make them afraid.

At 1 P. M., made the island of Mytilene, the ancient Lesbos, bearing N. E. During the night following, the wind was so light that we barely

doubled the N. point of Scio, and shaped our course E. S. E. for the gulf of Smyrna.

4th. Calm sea. At sun-rise, had advanced but two leagues from Scio. Cape Kara-Bournou (iron front, or black-nose,) a bold promontory on the S. entrance into the bay of Smyrna, rose into view, bearing E. S. E. about 20 miles distant, and 40 miles W. of the city of Smyrna. Being now off near the centre of Mitylene, enjoy a fair and delightful view of that memorable island. From my fellow-passenger, the young gentleman from Cephalonia, I learned some interesting particulars respecting it, on which I can rely. It is in circumference, 120 miles : population, at the time of the Turkish massacre in 1825, was 70,000 ; now about 40,000. The three principal cities are Mytilene, Patras, and Caloni : in addition to these, there are forty villages. Though Mytilene abounds in all the products of the neighboring islands, it is distinguishable from all others in the Archipelago, for the quantity and purity of its olive oil. Before the late invasion of the Turks, the annual amount was computed 600,000 gallons. It is also remarkable for the production of the largest and best oysters in this sea.

While slowly passing along, conversing with my fellow-passenger about the island, I noticed a settled gloominess upon his countenance, which I had not seen in passing any other island on our voyage

from Syra. Sitting in mournful silence, his eyes fixed on the shore, I discovered tears rolling down his cheeks, with evident emotion, but endeavoring to conceal them. This produced in me a desire to learn more of his history than I had yet thought proper to inquire. With a view to this, I led the conversation to a point which answered my purpose. I found him open, frank, sincere, and communicative ; possessing a lovely temper and disposition. His name is Antonio Vagliano, a native of Mytilene, now twenty-eight years of age. In 1824, his father and mother both died in Cephalonia, to which island they had, sometime before, removed. His father had been a lieutenant in the service of Russia, where one of his brothers, now holding an office under that government, resides. He has also four sisters, all of whom have returned to, and now are at Mytilene. He has established himself as a merchant, at Cephalonia, and is concerned in the Smyrna trade, to which place he goes annually for the purchase of goods.

This outline of his history accounted for the emotion he exhibited on seeing the place of his nativity ; which awakened in his mind the tender recollections of his earlier and happier days.

From 9, A. M. till 12, lay becalmed off Kara-Bournou, at the entrance of the bay. After so long an absence of every thing like fresh vegetation among the Greek islands, during this hot and dry

season, of nearly six months continuance, it is refreshing to the eye of the voyager to rest upon the verdure, spread over the lower regions of this promontory. This is *not* Greece, but Asia ! The long chain of the mountains of Anatolia had also risen into view ; and, in the distance, added greatly to the grandeur of the landscape. At 1, P. M. a light breeze sprang up from W. N. W. exactly suitable to our wishes ; it freshened at 2, and gave us 6 knots, and at 8, brought us within half a mile of the castle of Sangiac, situated on the S. side of the bay, 8 miles W. of the city of Smyrna. Here we dropped anchor ; no foreign merchant vessel being permitted to enter the port, without first procuring a permit from the proper authority in the city.

The evening and night clear and serene, the air soft and inviting, afforded a fine opportunity, while sitting on deck, for thought and contemplation. We were now about to enter the great emporium of Asia Minor ; with which are associated the most interesting recollections of the history of the 'olden time.'

As a kind of relief, to set off this night scene to better advantage, myriads of torches were glimmering in the fishermen's boats, spread along between us and the north shore during the whole night. The loud, guttural, quacking sounds of the fishermen's voices, while managing their boats,

casting and hauling their nets,* accompanied by singing their wild and savage notes in Arabic, produced an effect to convince me, that I was now much nearer Turkey than the U. States. The great fish market in the city is furnished every morning with fish taken here the preceding night.

4th. After coffee, the captain, my fellow passenger Antonio, and myself, with four oarsmen, took the jolly boat, to row into the city, in order to obtain the permit for the entrance of the brig. On our way thither, we landed at the castle, to pay our respects to the officer, 'a turbaned Turk,' and inform him of our business in the city. We found him walking upon the parapet—a white turban on his head, about as large as a straw bee-hive, mounted above a full, grisly beard; a loose tunic, girded

* In all parts of Greece, as well as in Turkey, their fish-nets are made in the form of a seaman's long cap, open at one end, and closed at the other. The mouth, or open end, is strung with a rope, on which are suspended leaden balls of sufficient weight to sink it rapidly. They *cast* or *let down* this net from the boat where the water is from 3 to 12 feet deep. Great strength, as well as considerable skill is necessary, to give the mouth of the net, when cast, a circular form, as it strikes the water, so as to embrace as much ground as possible. Cords, like purse-strings, are connected with the sinking rope, by drawing which, the mouth of the net is closed, before it is lifted from the bottom into the boat. This is, doubtless, the same kind of net, and used in the same manner, as those used by St. Peter and his companions at the time he and they were commanded by the Saviour to 'cast the net on the right side of the ship.'

with a sash about his loins, to which was appended his long, curved cimeter; a loose and many-folded petticoat or kilt, of white cotton, descending a little below the knee; bare legs, and sandals on his feet. On mounting the parapet, we walked promptly toward the Ottoman, who, observing us, wheeled, and met us with all the politeness of an eastern courtier, gracefully saluting us by laying his hand on his breast, then raising it to his mouth, with all other ceremonies in due form, as the manner is, among the servants of the Sublime Porte. We, in our turn, paid him off for all this trouble, by a profusion of bows, *made, executed, and delivered* in our best Italian style. This was the more proper, as that was the language used at our interview. The officer, having had some former acquaintance with the captain, and knowing, also, that the Redentore had entered this port before, in the same character; and above all, by aid of a *douceur*, slyly dropped by the captain into the hand of the Turk, while in parlance, (an argument of the most persuasive nature with most men in *this* part of the world) we were permitted to sail our vessel *in*, without the trouble and delay of proceeding further for that liberty. We took our *congé* of the obliging officer of the castle, and returned to the brig.

This fort stands upon a point of low, flat land, projecting so far into the sea as to command the narrow channel between the castle and the shoal

water on the north side of the harbor. It is strongly fortified, built in a circular form, with several batteries, one above another. Two of the guns, placed near the ground, and pointing across the strait, are of enormous calibre, carrying, as I was informed, a ball of granite, of 500℔. This flat, for several miles above and below the castle is covered with beautiful groves of olive trees.

At 9, A. M. our anchor was up and the brig under sail, with a fair breeze, for the port. This being the birth-day of the emperor of Austria, or of St. Francis, after whom he was named, (and our captain knew not which,) all the Austrian armed vessels, of which there are many now here, fired their cannon. Capt. Luca honored his royal master, *or* the Saint, by bestowing the same tribute of respect, on board the Redentore. This firing continued, with short intervals, till 6 P. M. At 12 o'clock dropped our anchor in 12 fathoms water, near the frigate Java, of the U. S., her stars and stripes proudly waving at the top of her mainmast. A boat from shore soon came off with a brace of Turkish officers of the port; and having examined our passports and other papers, gave us permission to land.

With leave of these 'grave and reverend seigniors,' I jumped into their boat, and went on shore, leaving my trunks and other baggage on board the brig. The Turks landed me at the mole, and very

civilly conducted me to the residence of Joseph Langdon, Esq., to whom I had a letter of introduction from Mr. King. Mr. L. received me with all the kindness and hospitality for which that gentleman is so well, and so extensively known. He is a native of Boston. His active and enterprising mind led him early to engage in foreign commerce. He has resided at Smyrna 8 or 10 years, where his qualifications as a merchant have rendered him eminently serviceable to Americans, as well as others concerned in the Smyrna trade. Beside his own native tongue, he speaks the Turkish, Arabic, Greek, French, Spanish, and Italian languages. His house is a sort of rendezvous for all foreigners visiting Smyrna in the course of trade or travelling; and most, if not all, merchant vessels from Boston, Salem, and other parts of the United States, trading to Smyrna, are consigned to him, and laden back with cargoes procured by his agency. Without ostentation or parade, he is kind and hospitable, plain and unceremonious, but easy and unaffected in his manner: the stranger, at once, finds himself at home, under the roof and in the society of this friendly man.

At 4, P. M. had the honor to dine at Mr. Langdon's table, with a dinner party previously invited; among whom were Capt. Kearney of the Warren, U. S. corvette, now at anchor in this port; also two lieutenants, and two surgeons and physicians

of the Java, with several other gentlemen of the navy. It is unnecessary to attempt a description of this social dinner. Suffice it to say, it consisted of all that belongs to Asiatic luxury, in meats, poultry, fish, pastry, fruits and wines. I was very hungry, and having eaten nothing since yesterday, did ample justice to each course, if not to myself. But amidst all this good company, good cheer and hospitality, there is a *damper*, which spreads a gloom over my mind, which I never before experienced ; but which I had long and painfully anticipated. On entering the harbor, filled with more than 200 vessels, of many different nations, I could discover no flag of an American merchantman. On inquiry of Mr. L. I found my fears realized. The last brig, the Sultana, from Boston, had sailed but three days before my arrival.

These unwelcome reflections, for the moment, crowded themselves upon my mind :—my unfortunate detention by contrary winds at Syra—increased distance from home—precariousness of health—scantiness of pecuniary means—danger and fatigue of a winter passage, should an opportunity offer a month or two hence—the improbability of a passage in any way this autumn or winter ; and, above all others, my increased anxiety concerning my family, who, when I left them, expected my return about this time. But under all these considerations, I feel supported by a confi-

dent reliance on that kind providence of God, which is over all the works of his hands.

LETTER IV.

Smyrna, Oct. 5th, 1828.

DEAR SIR,

Being now at rest, and in a situation more convenient for writing than while on ship-board, I shall interrupt the entry of daily incidents and insert a short history of this great emporium of Western Asia.

Smyrna, in ancient geography, one of the Ionian towns of Asia Minor, is situated towards the northern part of the isthmus of the peninsula of Colophon, upon a gulf bearing the name of the town. This town is very ancient; and is said to have been founded by the Smyrnæans who inhabited a quarter of Ephesus, called "Smyrna," from whom it derived this name. Being expelled by the Æolians, they retired to Colophon: but the Colopholians, having been obliged to expatriate themselves on account of sedition, found an asylum among the inhabitants of Smyrna. Sometime afterward, finding that the Smyrnæans celebrated out of their city, a feast in honor of Bac-

thus, they shut the gates and took possession of the town. The Æolians came to their succour; but it was at length determined by common consent, that they should leave the Ionians in possession of the town, and withdraw themselves and all their moveable effects. The Smyrnæans, having accepted this condition, they distributed themselves into eleven other Æolian cities, where they obtained the right of citizenship. At a subsequent period, the Lydians took possession of Smyrna, under Ardys; and having destroyed it, the inhabitants disposed themselves into different districts.

Four hundred years afterwards, Alexander rebuilt it, about twenty stadia from its ancient scite. Strabo, however, attributes its re-establishment to Antigonus and Lysimachus, without mentioning Alexander. Nor does Arian in his history of this province, take notice of this circumstance. Hence it is natural to conclude, that Alexander only formed a design of rebuilding it, or that he partially executed his project; that it was continued by Antigonus, and completed by Lysimachus. This town was destroyed by an earthquake, A. D. 180, according to Eusebius, but according to Dion Cassius, two or three years sooner. The Chronicon Pascale dates it A. D. 178. Marcus Aurelius established it. The river Meles ran by its walls, and near its source was another, where it has been said that Homer wrote his poems. Hence

it was that Tibullus called these poems "Meletere Carmen;" but Smyrna arrogates to itself the honor of having given birth to Homer. At Smyrna, there was a quadrangular portico, with a temple of Homer and his statue. The Smyrnæans had also a bronze coin, which they called "Homericum." This town was built partly on the brow of a hill, and partly on a plain; and towards its front and the gymnasium was the temple of the mother of the gods. The streets were paved, and intersected one another at right angles. It had several grand porticos of a square form, ranges of buildings, and a fine library. In process of time, Smyrna became the centre of the commerce of Asia. Luxury drew hither the arts; and it was decorated by superb edifices, and crowded by a multitude of strangers. At Smyrna there were none of those tyrants who oppressed many other cities of Asia; and even the Romans respected the happy state of this town, and left it the shadow of liberty. This city has retained a very considerable degree of its ancient liberty.

The port of Smyrna is capable of containing the largest navy in the world. On account of the extent and convenience of its harbor, it has become the common rendezvous of merchants from the four parts of the world, and the staple of their commerce; so that it is the first port for trade in the Turkish dominions. Its situation is delight-

ful; and approaching it by sea, it has the appearance of a capacious amphitheatre, crowded at the summits with the ruins of an ancient castle. The bay is extensive, the anchorage excellent, and the water so deep that ships of considerable burden may anchor close by the wharf. Many English, and some American merchants reside here, and they have consuls to protect them. The trade is conducted by Jew brokers, who are wealthy, and live handsomely, and even splendidly.

The whole town is a continual bazar (market or fair) abounding with every thing that serves for clothing, sustenance, and pleasure; all the best commodities of Europe and Asia being brought hither for sale. The adjacent territory is very fertile, abounding with fine olive trees, and vines; and it affords excellent wine. The present population of Smyrna (1828) is estimated at 150,000 persons; of these, about 30,000 Greeks; 18,000 Armenians; 12,000 Jews; 6,000 strangers and Franks, and the remainder Turks. There are 25 mosques, 2 Roman Catholic churches, 6 Greek chapels, 2 English protestant chapels, and 3 Armenian chapels. There are no regular exchanges; but in lieu of them, about 420 house and street-brokers' establishments. Ships of war, belonging to different nations, usually at this port, about 20; merchant vessels, from 150 to 200.

The Governor is appointed by the Porte, and manages the civil concerns of the city ; but in all criminal cases is subject to the *mollah* or *cadi*, who is judge of his district. The salary of the governor, or *muselim*, is estimated at nearly 300,000 piasters, or about 17,000 pounds sterling. In the environs, are several fine villages, to which the Franks and wealthy inhabitants resort in summer ; particularly Bournabat, at the distance of about half an hour's ride, standing on the bank of the Melica, and at the foot of several mountains. Other villages are Curkluicah, where the imperial consul has a palace ; Bugiah, where the British consul has a good house ; and Sadig, where the Dutch consul resides.

The total value of goods from Smyrna to London, amounted on an average of the years 1785, 1786, and 1787, to 463,349 pounds sterling ; and from London to Smyrna, £423,548. In 1790-1791 and 1792, the exports to London amounted to £779,610, and the imports from thence to £848,240.

This city suffered very much by a fire on the 6th of August 1763, which destroyed many of the best houses, factories, and magazines, and occasioned very extensive desolation. The loss sustained was reckoned at £200,000 sterling. This city lies 38° 28' N. lat., 27° 08' E. lon., 176 miles S. S. W. of Constantinople.

Find my health much improved since I left Syra. Slept well the last night, being the first, for more than four months, I have enjoyed the comfort of a feather bed. In walking this forenoon through several of the streets, was invited by 'the sound of the organ,' to enter the vestibule of a Roman Catholic church. What a profusion of gilded crucifixes, images, pictures, paintings, chandeliers, pontifical robes, smoke of incense, and other phantastical and imposing pageantry! Is this the place where formerly stood one of the 'golden candlesticks' of 'the seven churches which were in Asia;' and which then diffused its light and comfort to the early followers and disciples of Christ? Alas! that 'candlestick is removed'! Darkness now covers this, once fair portion of 'the earth, and gross darkness the people.'

6th. By the polite attention of Mr. Burrall, an English merchant, was conducted through many of the principal streets and bazars of this bee-hive like city; saw the mosques, synagogues, churches, chapels, exchanges, coffee-houses, markets, &c. Among other things, (and not the least interesting to me) he conducted me to the camel's quarter, so called. This is an open square in the S. W. part of the city, of about two acres of ground, the former buildings on which, were, a few years since, burned down. Here are now standing or lying more than three hundred camels and

dromedaries, all saddled and ready at the call of any employer. Mr. B. informs me, he has often seen at Smyrna, from twelve to fifteen hundred of these docile and useful animals at a time, about the close of the season for the arrivals of the caravans from Aleppo, Mount Lebanon, and other parts of the interior.

Called on the Dutch consul general, J. Van Lennep, Esq. with Mr. King's letter of introduction to him, requesting his assistance in my behalf, in procuring a passage for me to America. The Consul treated me with the most marked attention, assuring me of every assistance in his power; entering, with the kindest feelings, into my present unpleasant situation; invited me to dine with him, &c.

Called also on Rev. Mr. Hartley, an English clergyman, and delivered a package of letters and other papers, sent in my care from Syra by Dr. Korke. This gentleman also made me a tender of all the assistance in his power. The kindness shown me by all these gentlemen, served to remove from my mind, in a great degree, that pressure of solicitude, under which I was laboring.

In conversation this afternoon, with Mr. Langdon, Capt. Kerney, of the Warren, and Lieut. Saunders, of the Java, the idea was suggested of my taking a passage in the Java, which would sail on the 11th inst. for Port Mahon, touching, for

a few days on her way, at Malta, Tunis, Tripoli, and Algiers. All these gentlemen think it probable I might find a passage from Mahon to Gibraltar, without much delay, excepting fifteen days quarantine at Mahon. At the time of this conversation, the Java was in sight, under sail out of the harbor, on her way to a Turkish watering place at Vourla. Capt. K. immediately addressed a note to the Capt. of the Java, John Downes, Esq. informing him of my situation and wishes, and desiring to know whether he would receive me as a passenger on board the Java. Mr. L. had the goodness to dispatch a caique with the letter ; to which Capt. Downes replied in the affirmative. This course, though attended with some difficulties, and much uncertainty, was, upon the whole, concluded upon as the most eligible.

7th. Spent the day making the necessary preparation to commence my voyage ; bought a few figs, raisins and almonds ; procured some of my linen washed, &c. &c. The present calculation is, that at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning I go with my baggage to the Warren, now in the harbor, and take a conveyance in one of her boats out to the Java, at Vourla, in company with some of the officers of the Java, who are this evening attending a splendid ball on board two English ships of war, now at anchor here. From 9 to 10, heavy showers of rain, with sharp lightning—the first

rain here this season—sore calamity to the ladies and gentlemen engaged in the *naval* ball. This ball is given by two young English gentlemen, Captains of the two ships, one of whom is a son of Lord Popham, and the other, a nephew of Lord Wellington. The two ships were brought and lashed together; an awning drawn over both decks, which were cleared for the purpose. The bands of music of both ships played for the dancers, among whom were many Turks, Jews, Jewesses and Gentiles of the city. The elegant display of national flags and colors, with chandeliers and torches, rendered the *ball room* brilliant and animating; and awakened the best feelings among the guests, made up of so many different nations, languages and *tongues*. But in the midst of all this enjoyment, the copious showers of rain found their way through the awning, and sadly disordered the turbans, laces, angoras, and cashmeres of the *mermaids*, and drove the whole party ashore at 12 at night, where they continued the ball under the more efficient protection of a tiled roof.

8th. Capt. K. not sending his boat for me this morning, as was expected, at 1 P. M., I took a boat and went on board the *Warren*;—learned that the Capt. had gone at 8 A. M. with a crowded boat (his *Rob Roy*) with 20 men, to the *Java*, to join Capt. Downes and other gentlemen of the *Java* in a shooting party; was treated with much

civility and politeness by Lieut. Hudson, and other officers on board ; dined with them ;—greatly pleased with this beautiful Corvette. It does honor to the American navy. The good order and cleanliness I observed here, exceeded any thing I had before seen in any ship. Lieut. H. had the goodness to invite me to walk with him a little out of the city. We took a course through the N. E. part, and about a mile from the harbor, on the great road to the interior—passed over Caravan bridge, built by the Romans across the Meles, a small, turbid stream, about forty yards in width. The bridge is yet in a state of perfect preservation, consisting of a single arch, the span of which I found by admeasurement, is 24 feet. It is claimed by the Smyrnæan Greeks, that in a village, now in ruins, near this spot, on the bank of the Meles, Homer was born. This honor, however, is disputed with the Smyrnæans by the citizens of several other cities.

‘ Septem urbes certant de stirpe insignis Homeri,
Smyrna, Rhodes, Colophon, Salamis, Chios, Argos, Athenæ.’

Passing the bridge, we entered the street running through the great burying ground of the Turks ; consisting of 70 acres, about equally divided by the street, walled on each side with stone. This whole ground is covered with a most beautiful grove of cypress trees, standing so thick that the boughs come in contact with each other.

These are ever greens, their trunks strait, 8 to 15 inches diameter, rising to a height of 100 to 120 feet, in the form of a pointed cone.

The monuments in this immense congregation of the dead, amount, as I should judge, to many hundreds of thousands, made of marble slabs, from five to ten feet high. Those for males are ornamented by a turban, handsomely wrought with a chisel; the name, age, office, (if any) and time of death, in large gilded letters: also, a line or two, copied from the Koran, inscribed in gold cypher. Those for females are shorter, less elegantly wrought—without painting or gilding; and terminating in a plain point without a turban. While passing through this sombre region, our ears were continually saluted by the moanings of the turtle dove, the same bird known in the U. S. by name of *mourning dove*. From thence about a quarter of a mile, we came to the palace of Solyman Aga. He is now at Candia, of which island he is the present governor. The gate from the street being open, we walked into the garden, consisting of six acres, perfectly level, inclosed by a high stone wall, plastered, and beautifully ornamented with paintings, representing flower-pots, flowers, festoons of vines, trees, shrubs, and a variety of other figures, emblematical of horticulture. Within this inclosure, on the west side, stands the palace, an elegant and costly edifice; and about

15 rods south of this, the seraglio or harem, both of which are now shut. The Aga's present number of women, is said to be twelve, and are now with him at Candia. Through this whole square, passing along in front of the palace and harem, is a paved way, ten feet broad, laid with smooth sea pebbles, black and white, of the size of a hen's egg, bordered on each side by a line of hewn marble eight inches broad. These pebbles are laid with great taste, representing by their different colors, figures of diamonds, flowers, scrolls, fishes, birds, &c. in the fashion of a carpet. Similar pavements are laid through the whole length and breadth of the garden, crossing each other at right angles, and dividing it into six squares of an acre each.

On one of these squares stands the summer house, containing a grand reservoir or pontano, designed as well for the irrigation of the garden as for bathing. This building is about 40 feet square, built wholly of hewn and polished marble, excepting the roof, which is open lattice-work, of wood, and covered with grape vines. The floor is elevated 11 feet from the surface of the ground. The ascent is by two flights of marble stairs. In the centre is the reservoir, 20 feet square, and 6 deep. The water is conducted hither by subterranean aqueducts, and thrown in by a *jette d'eau*, placed

at each corner. The water now in it, is 4 feet deep.

The profusion and variety of fruit trees, shrubbery, flower, and aromatic plants, I shall not attempt to describe. The *tout ensemble* affords a specimen of oriental taste and luxury.

On the north, or street side, stand the stables; a marble building of 170 feet long, and 40 broad, in which are now standing 15 or 20 beautiful Arabian steeds of different colors, also two dwarfs, of a size less than a middling jack. The *groom of the stables* informed us that Solyman had taken with him to Candia, the greater part of his best horses.

Returning to the city, we stopped at the little *khan* (Turkey coffee house) on the west bank of the Meles, at Caravan bridge, and took a cup of hot coffee, resting a while in the cool shade of cypress trees.

While sitting on the bank of this classic stream, so long the subject of story and of song, sipping our Mocha, a kind of coffee, of which the Turks are immoderately fond, a small flock of geese, lazily floating about, came near us, and ever and anon plunged their heads under water, puddling their beaks in the mud at the bottom. I listened to their gabble, calling into exercise, at the same time the greatest effort of imagination; but possessing none of the properties of the *poeta nascitur*, could perceive nothing in their cackling more harmonious or poetical than

I have often witnessed among those on the humbler streams of our own country. O ! the degeneracy of modern times !

But it may be said, in behalf of these geese, they were brought up under the Turks, who have no taste for poetry ; and whether the good mother of Homer ever kept geese on the Meles, learned authors have never told us.

At the entrance of the city, we passed, on our left, and had a near and full view of the ancient, bold, and long extended fortifications, built by the Venetians ; standing on elevated ground, S. S. E. of the city. Near these venerable monuments of the former glory, wealth, and power of Venice, had the satisfaction to see what is shown as the church of the great apostle to the Gentiles, and in which he preached when at Smyrna. All these are in a dilapidated state, particularly the latter, which is but a heap of ruins.

Called upon, and paid our respects to Mr. De Young, the American vice-consul. He is by birth a German, a gentleman of fine accomplishments ; has resided here about twenty years, greatly respected for the prompt and honorable discharge of his official duties. Received the kindest attention and civility from him ; invited to dine with him, &c. Spent the remainder of the afternoon walking through the different streets in the city. The houses are high and well built, few of less

than three stories, and many of four ; all of stone or brick, with walls of great thickness. Few of the streets are more than eight feet wide, paved and channeled, much as those at Syra. About 15 feet from the ground, the houses on many of the streets jut over and meet, forming a ceiling for the street, which serves to render the place damp, dirty, and unhealthy. There are no vehicles of any kind, on wheels ; and when a single pedestrian meets a loaded camel, as very often happens, he is obliged to dodge, or prostrate himself, to avoid a counter current, and be driven back to the next street. It is not uncommon to meet 20 or 30 of these sober looking animals, strung along in a single file, tinkling their bells, and moping on, with long strides, conducted by their leader, Sir Jack Ass at their head. This little captain Bobadil, with becoming gravity and self-importance, carries a cord, to the latter end of which his next neighbor is attached, and holds on his way, without turning aside for Jew or Gentile.

The camel is of immense use to the people of this country ; they serve as a kind of fleet of merchantmen for *internal* navigation. Thousands of them are literally *chartered* by merchants at Damascus, Mount Lebanon, Aleppo, and other places. The weight of their load, in a caravan, on a long journey, is, for a male, 800 lbs ; and for a short distance, they carry 1,200 lbs. They live on

coarse food, are small eaters, remarkably *temperate* in drinking, and ruminates, like the ox. They are hardy, patient of labor, kneel, or rather lie down to receive their burden, and quietly submit to the government of their master, even of a small child.

Among other animals here, I cannot omit noticing the broad-tailed sheep. They are distinguishable from those in the U. S. in several particulars: their ears are much longer, and hang down upon the side of the head, like those of a hound; their horns are rounder, longer, and stand more erect, like those of the goat. But the great mark of distinction is the tail. It is, comparatively, of enormous size, weighing from 12 to 18 lbs., composed wholly of a fat substance, somewhat similar to marrow. It is not sold in the market, to ordinary customers, as meat; but is tried up by the butcher, and sold in jars and bottles, and used as a substitute for butter and lard. The flesh of these sheep, for richness and flavor, is esteemed superior to all other mutton.

The butcher's meat, of every kind slaughtered here, as well as their fish, fruits, and wines, are of an excellent quality, and are abundant and cheap. To those who, above all things else, delight in *good cheer*, at a reasonable price, Smyrna is, probably, the most inviting place in the world.

Among other animals seen here, the dogs are to be mentioned. It is said, the Turks in general

believe that the dog possesses a soul ; and that hence it is, the Turks never allow themselves on any occasion to kill one of these privileged animals. Judging from the numbers daily seen in the streets of this city, you would incline to give some credit to the account. They appear in droves of twelve to twenty, as you pass through the streets, lying at their ease, stretched out, so that the pedestrian, as well as the camels, horses, mules and jacks are obliged to pick out their way, and place their feet cautiously, to avoid treading on these favorites. Though they have no individual masters or owners, yet, if any person should kill or strike one of them, he would incur the resentment of the Turks, and endanger his own person.

On the street in which stands the great bazar of the Jews, there is a large bakery, a few rods from which, on the same street, are several butchers' stalls. Between these two establishments, are continually to be found fifteen or twenty *dogs* in company. These are first rate corsairs, and, like Algerines, live by spoil and plunder. When hungry, they rise upon the passenger, especially if a Frank, surround and stop him, giving him at the same time, notice of their intentions, by showing him their teeth. The traveller, if acquainted with the manners and customs of the place, buys his peace, and obtains permission to pass, by wav-

ing his hand either toward the bakery or the stalls, and leads off his hungry attendants to one of them, where he purchases a small loaf of bread, or a sheep's pluck : and while the dogs are quarrelling with each other, and devouring the morsel, makes off with himself.

The Turks manifest no fondness for these dogs, appearing to attach no value to them ; and it is but rare that any one of them is admitted into their houses. The shepherd dog, however, is deservedly and highly valued. This is a distinct species, and rarely seen except in the country. He is of a large size, full about the head—a prominent eye, with small ears, and a long bushy tail. He is distinguished above all others of his race in this country, for his docility, sagacity, and fidelity ; and by these good properties, renders himself highly useful to his lazy master.

Passing through these streets and bazars, I was often reminded of the confusion of languages which took place at the building of Babel. I presume that no other place on earth exhibits such a variety of national character, language, costume', and complexion. Here may be seen, Parthians, and Medes, and Elamites, and the dwellers in Mesopotamia, and in Judea, and Cappadocia, in Pontus, and Asia, Phrygia, and Pamphylia, in Egypt, and in the parts of Lybia about Cyrene, and strangers of Rome, Jews and proselytes, Cretes and Ara-

bians, all speaking in their own tongues, not the wonderful works of God, but of the secular business in which they are severally engaged. The porters also deserve notice. These constitute a numerous class among the Turks. As no carts or other wheel carriage is used here, the burden of the carrying business, falls upon the shoulders of these men ; a burden, however, which they are able to bear, beyond any other men I ever saw. They are seen in great numbers about the wharves and docks, and in the streets near the water side, where they are employed in lading and unlading vessels. They are readily known by the badges of their occupation. Each one carries with him a kind of pad, made of coarse cloth, stuffed and quilted. This is fitted to the neck and back in such a manner as to give the load an easy pressure. He also has a cord, the use of which is, to pass across his load as a binder, with one of its ends in each hand : by this he keeps his load steady and secure. They are stout, robust men, of great muscular strength, and carry at one load, from 4 to 800 lbs. weight. Mr. Langdon pointed me to one of them in his service ; and assured me that a short time before, he carried, at one load, from his ware-house to the wharf (about 25 rods) a box of sugar weighing 400 pounds, two sacks of coffee, of 200 lbs. each, making in the whole 800 lbs. ; that after walking off a few rods with a quick and firm step,

the porter stopped and requested another bag of coffee might be added. Mr. L., apprehending danger from so great an exertion, refused the request. At Egina and at Syra, I often saw porters harnessed in the same manner, carrying each a full barrel of oil or wine, 32 gallons, a long distance through the streets, apparently without any extraordinary exertion of their strength. Much of this superiority of personal power, they doubtless acquire by habit and constant practice.

In consequence of being disappointed in my expectations of going, this morning, down to the Java, Lieut. Hudson kindly offered to send one of the Warren's boats, to convey me and my baggage to that ship to-morrow. This was readily accepted; and I engaged to be ready at 6 in the morning. Mr. Langdon rode out this afternoon to his country seat at Bournabat, about four miles from the city, and is not expected back till 9 or 10, to-morrow morning. Though the prospect of speedily commencing my voyage toward my native country is cheering, yet I cannot take my departure from a house, at which I have received so much kindness, hospitality and friendship, without feelings which I have rarely experienced.

Smyrna, Oct. 9th. The boat from the Warren, calling for me at 6 A. M. as had been agreed, went on board, and after an excellent breakfast with the officers, started for the Java. The weather was

fine through the day ; but the wind being light, our eight oarsmen were heavily taxed by the necessity of rowing the greater part of the way.

Soon after passing Sangiak Castle, had the pleasure to see a large flock of storks, directing their course across the bay, to the S. I first took them for a flock of wild geese, which they resemble in size and color of plumage. On their nearer approach to our boat, and flying low, I had a more distinct view of them, and discovered my error. They are birds of passage, observing the time of their migration with great punctuality. "The stork knoweth her appointed time." This bird, so often mentioned in the holy writings, breeds about the region of the Black Sea, and northern parts of Greece. Their flight toward Africa, is uniformly at this season of the year. They are gregarious ; and when they commence their migration, collect into large flocks. The ancients affirm that the young stork feeds his aged parents, differing in this respect, from all others of the feathered kind,—an example worthy of imitation by the human race.

Arrived at the Java 4, P. M., and was received by Capt. Downes and his officers, with great civility and politeness.

My ignorance of technical phrases, and particularly of those relating to navigation, will excuse me for not attempting to describe this gallant ship. In respect to her size and construction, her frowning

batteries—the order, neatness and regularity observable throughout this whole floating castle, I will only say, “taking her for all in all, she is completely a thing of war.” She is anchored in a calm, snug little bay, between a cluster of small islands on the N. and Vourla on the S. within about half a mile of the shore ; and now employed in her watering service. The water is taken from a Turkish fountain : and is of a good quality, fresh and clear. It is 22 miles from the city of Smyrna, and is a kind of common watering place for ships of all nations.

Oct. 10th. The ship not having yet fully finished her watering service, arrangements for the day were early made. Capt. D., Lieut. Gedney, of the Warren, two young English gentlemen, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Murray, with myself, were to make a shooting party—Capt. Kearney, with some other officers and gentlemen of the Warren, a party for fishing. The guns had been cleaned, and the ammunition put up by the servants, over night. The fishing tackle had also been put in order. After an early and plentiful breakfast, each party took their boats, attended by a suitable number of oarsmen and servants, with abundance of things necessary and convenient to guard against hunger and thirst through the day : such as boiled tongues, roasted and boiled chickens and turkies. Our boat landed, about 3 miles S. E. of the Java, at a place called Clazomenæ, famous in

history for being the spot on which the army of Alexander was encamped previous to his conquest of Smyrna and other parts of Asia Minor. Within 30 or 40 feet from the shore where we landed, is another Turkish watering place, a beautiful fountain of clear, cool, delicious water, issuing out at the foot of a marble wall, resembling a breast work, into a long marble trough, and conducted by a leaden pipe. Here we established our head quarters; leaving our stores in the charge of two or three servants, to prevent the Turks making love to them in our absence. On ascending three or four rods of gentle acclivity from the fountain, I was almost entranced by seeing spread before us, a plain of at least four miles square, and of as great fertility as any on earth of this extent, the banks of the Nile excepted. Not a building of any description to interrupt the prospect. A few solitary olive trees of large growth, bearing marks of high antiquity, are, here and there standing, to afford their freshness and shade to the immense number of flocks and herds, which (the wheat and barley crops being now off) are feeding upon this extensive field. By walking over it, I find the whole divided into square lots of unequal quantities, by ditches four feet broad and three deep, cut at right angles with each other. These lots contain from 50 to 150 acres each. Most of the large lots have upon them a well of fresh water,

walled up with marble, and furnished at the top with marble troughs for watering the cattle. I looked into several of them, and in none, found the water more than ten feet below the natural surface, but in most of them, not exceeding six feet ; though this is at the close of the dry season of more than six months continuance without rain. I observed also, that on each of the large lots, and near the centre of them, was a level plat of forty feet square, prepared and reserved for a threshing floor. Here the wheat, barley and other grain, are threshed or trodden out by oxen or horses. The sheaves are unbound and laid on the floor ; the cattle, from five to fifteen, placed abreast, and connected by a cord passing from one to the other, are driven round 'till the grain is separated from the straw. Cleaning the grain from the chaff is performed by winnowing.

But I was carried, in imagination, into the land of Judea, when I viewed the vast herds of horses, mules, cows, oxen, goats and broad tailed sheep—and to close this oriental scene, the shepherds and shepherdesses, all in Turkish costume, scattered over this great savanna, leisurely walking about with their charge, or slumbering in the shade of the olive trees. Each shepherd was attended by his dog ; without which, on such an extensive field, and among so many other flocks, it would be difficult for him to manage his own. Several

times in the course of the day, I noticed, that while the shepherd was on his back, snoring in the shade of an olive tree, his faithful dog was walking about with the flock, and keeping them together. Such is the sagacity of the *shepherd dog*, that he knows every animal belonging to his master's herd or flock; and if any one of them straggle away and mingle with another herd, will ferret out the truant and bring it back.

Several of our party, having yesterday spent their time and strength clambering over rocks and mountains, in pursuit of rabbits and partridges, it was agreed upon, that we confine ourselves this day to the plain of Clazomenæ. We were all furnished with excellent pieces, plenty of amunition, with each a servant to carry it and the game. But with all this parade and preparation, the only game we could find here, was a little bird somewhat less in size than our robin, extremely shy, quick and tortuous on the wing, not gregarious, but scattered thinly over the plain. The Franks call it the lark. It is a bird of excellent flavor, very tender and delicate. The number we bagged was in the whole, 76; and I doubt not, cost us more than 200 charges of powder and shot. Very few were shot while sitting. Capt. Downes distanced all of us in the number killed.

At 2 P. M., we repaired to the marble fountain and took dinner. I was very hungry when we

sat down, and, as far as I had leisure to observe, none of the party suffered any thing for want of appetite. My health being now confirmed, I enjoyed the day, the sport, and the dinner. At 5 P. M., we took to our boat, and at 6 arrived at the Java, all well satisfied with the *duties* and *fatigues* of the day. Capt. Kearney, with his fishing party came in, half an hour after us. It appears, by comparing notes, the fishing party was less successful than ours.

I here insert a short historical account of Clazomenæ.

Clazomenæ, in ancient geography, is a town of Asia Minor, and one of the twelve Ionian cities, situated in Lydia. Herodotus, who mentions it, assigns it in one place to Ionia, and in another to Lydia. The ancient city stood on the continent, and was fortified by the Ionians at a great expense, in order to put a stop to the Persian conquests. But after the defeat of Cræsus and the surrender of Sardis, the inhabitants were so terrified that they abandoned the city and withdrew, with all their effects to one of the neighboring islands, where they built the city of Clazomenæ, so often mentioned in the Roman history. Pausanias informs us, that Alexander joined it to the continent by a causeway 250 paces long; whence Strabo, Pliny, Ptolemy, and most of the ancient geographers, count it among the cities of the con-

continent. The Romans, according to Livy, always treated the inhabitants with great kindness, apprised of the importance of this city to their conquests in Asia; for they not only declared them a free people, but put them in possession of the island of Drymusa, and often quarrelled with the princes of Asia on their account.

Augustus repaired and embellished their city with many magnificent buildings, whence on some medals he is styled the founder of Clazomenæ, though this city was undoubtedly founded by the Ionians, and from the beginning, was one of the Ionian confederacy. Some antiquarians take Clazomenæ for the ancient city of Grynium, which gave the epithet of Grynæus to Apollo; for in ancient times, Apollo had a famous temple in the vicinity of Clazomenæ. Cybele, was likewise one of their chief deities, and also Diana, as we learn from several ancient medals and inscriptions. The Clazomenians held out against the Lydians after most of the other cities of Ionia were reduced by Alyates, who besieged, but could not master Clazomenæ. The Persians gained possession of it in the time of Darius Hystaspes, and such was its importance in their estimation, that they would not part with it at the famous peace of Antileides. Alexander reinstated them in their ancient liberty and privileges; which were enlarged by the Ro-

mans, whom they assisted on all occasions with great fidelity.

Clazomenæ anciently derived great profit from its oils. On one occasion its inhabitants had recourse to a singular contrivance for restoring their finances. After a war that had exhausted their public treasury, they found themselves in debt to the disbanded soldiers, to the amount of twenty talents (£4,500); which, being unable to raise, they paid them during some years, interest, which they fixed at 5 per cent. They afterwards struck copper money, to which they affixed the same value as if it were silver. The rich consented to take it; the debt was liquidated, and the revenues of the state administered with economy, enabled them gradually to call in the adulterated coin circulated in commerce. The ancient Clazomenæ was the native place of Anaxagoras. On or near the ruins of this illustrious city, was built the present Dourlark or Vourla, a small town situated on the south coast of the gulf of Smyrna.

The enjoyment of this day was greatly enhanced by the reflection, that I was now rambling over the identical spot of ground on which once stood this great and flourishing city. The ground is thickly strewed with pieces of broken pottery, bricks, tiles, and polished marble. The wells I viewed are, doubtless the same made and used by the ancient inhabitants. I examined with great

interest the ruins of the causeway mentioned by Pausanias, connecting this plain to the island of the same name. Most of the piers are yet standing; and people daily pass by, walking partly on them, and partly on the fallen stones on which they and the arches were built. Several persons passed while we were there, the water being shallow. I should judge, without measuring, that this causeway was at least 200 paces in length.—I had the satisfaction to shoot a lark on the wing, which fell upon the abutment at the south end of this causeway, joining the main land. At this spot are to be seen the ruins of a small building. The island is small, not exceeding two and a half miles in circumference, and is elevated and stony. It is covered with the ruins of ancient buildings and fortifications, and could not have been, as I should believe, the place on which the city of Clazomenæ stood.

Oct. 11th. At 7 this morning, weighed anchor and set sail. Capt. Kearney, his officers and men, together with the two English gentlemen, all of whom slept last night on board the Java, now took their leave, and sailed in their caique, (the Rob Roy) for Smyrna. I was delighted at the dignity and grandeur with which the Java moved off, as well as at the skill and readiness of the officers and men in the performance of their several duties. The wind, though not perfectly fair, was

such that we made handsome progress towards Cape Kara-Bournou. At 5 P. M., a heavy black cloud appeared, and soon came over, with a powerful squall, sharp lightning, and loud peals of thunder. At 7 P. M., cloud passed away, and was followed by a clear fine night, and moderate breeze.

Oct. 12th. Clear, pleasant morning. At sunrise found ourselves between the islands of Naxos and Paros ; the latter famous for its beautiful white marble ;—wind fair, and a good breeze. At 3 P. M., made the island of Milos, bearing S. W. distant 35 or 40 miles ; Mount Elias rose to our view, its apex enveloped in cloud. At 4, black clouds in the N. and N. E.—wind fair, but threatening appearances of a gale. At 6, lightning and torrents of rain. We had now approached so near the island that another mountain appeared in view, of less elevation than Elias, and bearing more to our left. On the summit, is a thick built town, the white houses from this distant view, appearing to great advantage. I regret, that the approach of night prevents a more particular view of this interesting island. At 8, off the N. E. part ; —two Greek pilots, with two of their friends, all natives of Milos, to be discharged here, and set on shore. It was now quite dark and squally, with rain. The ship hove to, boat launched, and the Greeks put on shore without accident ; 'though,

from the long absence of the boat, some fears for her safety were apprehended, particularly, as a heavy squall was fast approaching. By order of the captain a gun was fired, to give notice to the boat of the position of the ship. Wind continued northerly, blowing a smart breeze through the night—6 to 9 knots.

Milos, or, as pronounced, Melo, is about 20 miles across, lying in a circular form. It is one of the Cyclades; and by reason of its local position, and convenient harbor, is used as a stopping place by most ships passing through the Mediterranean from Gibraltar, Malta, &c. to the eastern parts of Greece, Constantinople, Smyrna, and other places in the Archipelago and Levant seas. From these circumstances, it has become famous for the vast number of pilots produced here. It is an occupation by which many, if not most, of the men living in towns bordering on their harbor, obtain a living for themselves and families.

Oct. 13th. Wind yet favorable. At sunrise, Serigo in view, bearing S. W. 6 miles distant. From 8 to 10 A. M., squally, with showers; reefed sails. Afternoon, fair wind and good weather 'till 4; from that time, the remainder of the evening and through the night, black clouds, squalls, copious showers, with thunder and lightning; progress varying, from 6 to 11 knots. Notwithstanding the violent agitation of the sea, this gal-

lant ship moved along with but little comparative rolling or plunging. Had I been in a brig, with the same weather, must have suffered greatly by sea sickness. Having now cleared all the islands in the Archipelago, the remainder of our voyage to Malta and onward, is considered less dangerous and unpleasant.

Oct. 15th. Squalls, thunder, lightning and copious showers—blowing a gale. At 8 A. M., alarm sent into the cabin to Capt. D. “there’s a man overboard.” The ship was under such way, and the gale so powerful, that I felt but little hope of his being saved. But the man caught a boling among the many thrown over for him, and was taken up, with but little injury. Gale continued with increasing violence through the remainder of the day and night. Being now on the same sea, the same place in it, and at the same season of the year, St. Paul encountered that memorable storm recorded in the 27th chapter of the Acts, brought most feelingly to my mind, the dangers and suffering of the apostle and those in the ship with him. ‘No small tempest lay on *us*.’ Capt. D., his 1st Lieut., Mr. Newel, and several others who had been long engaged in sea service, agreed in saying, they had never experienced such a night—in respect, particularly, to the rolling of the ship. Being now near the middle of the broadest part of the Mediterranean—a long rake from the N., even

from the head of the gulf of Venice, the seas had, by force of a strong N. wind long continued, accumulated a magnitude and height, unusual in any part of the world. By the care and skill of the captain, his officers and men, the ship was put and kept in the best condition to encounter the tempest. But through the night, I witnessed such scenes as I cannot describe, and hope never again to experience. By the tremendous rolling of the ship, tables, chairs, trunks, bottles, dishes, table-furniture, maps, books, charts, nautical instruments, though secured by cleets, cords and other fastenings, as is usual on such occasions, broke away, and strewed the cabin floor with a motley collection of articles, some of which were broken, and many others greatly injured. Little sleep was enjoyed among us this night, even by the oldest and most hardened children of Neptune. The immense weight of the guns upon the upper deck, strained the ship to such a degree, that the grating of her timbers, was, to me, truly frightful. 'Things that love night, love not such nights as these.'

Oct. 16th. At 5 this morning, gale continues, but without any increase of violence. 12 o'clock, wind sensibly abated, but without any diminution of swells. Capt. D. had kindly favored me with the use of a cot, without which my condition must have been vastly more uncomfortable. At 9 P.

M., the swells had so far abated that we all enjoyed a fine night's rest.

Oct. 17th. After a pleasant night, with a fair wind, we are blessed with a clear, fine morning; progress, 4 to 6 knots. At half past 1 P. M. made the island of Malta, bearing N. N. W. distant about 50 miles. Wind continuing fair but light, through the afternoon, were 20 miles short of Malta at sun-set. Feel anxious to learn at Malta my destiny respecting a passage from thence to America.

18th. Another clear and pleasant morning. At sun-rise, Malta in plain view, distant 8 miles: had the satisfaction to see from the deck, and with the naked eye, the far-famed Mount Etna; also a considerable extent of the S. coast of the island of Sicily. It being nearly a calm, did not arrive off the mouth of the Valetta harbor till 1 P. M. I now learn the Java is not to land here; but heave to and send in one of the boats, to deliver and receive letters, &c. Wrote and sent in by the boat a hastily written letter to my family; also requested Lieut. Shubrick, the officer of the boat, to call on Mr. Eynard, the American consul, state my situation to him, and inquire as to the prospect of my obtaining a passage to Gibraltar, England, or the U. States. The consul returned for answer, that after 15 days quarantine at Malta, he thought it probable I might obtain a passage to

Gibraltar ; though that was somewhat doubtful, as the sickness at that place was so mortal and alarming, that but little intercourse between the two places, for a considerable time was to be expected ; that according to the latest information, the yellow fever now prevailing at Gibraltar carried off from 70 to 85 persons daily. I hesitated, but after a few moments' reflection, concluded that the Java would probably be at Port Mahon within 15 days from this time ;—that from thence, after a short quarantine of 3 or 4 days, I might procure a passage to Gibraltar sooner upon the whole than to land here and undergo a quarantine of 15 days.

Oct. 19th. The wind having been light, and not altogether favorable during the last night, we advanced but little on our voyage.

The atmosphere being clear and serene this morning, presented a most sublime view of Mount Etna and the coast of Sicily. The form and figure of this stupendous *monument* could be traced without the aid of a glass. While I was feasting my eyes upon it, a long bright cloud, some hundreds of feet below the apex, was seen suspended, which added great interest to the view. A column of smoke from the crater was also visible, as well as the snow near the summit, which served to render the features of the mountain more distinctly discernible. In the course the ship sailed,

the weather continuing fine, had Etna in sight till 4 P. M.

Oct. 20th. Strong breeze, easterly. At 6 A. M. made Cape Bon—said to be the north-eastern extremity of Mount Atlas, bearing N. W. distant 10 miles. At 11 A. M. doubled the Cape, and entered the bay of Tunis.

At 3, P. M. dropped anchor off the scite of ancient Carthage, about 3 miles from the Goletta, 2 miles S. of Cape Carthage, and half a mile from the nearest shore. At 4 P. M. the boat of the American consul, Dr. Heap, visited the ship, and informed the captain, that such were the present quarantine regulations, that the ship could not take pratique till to-morrow morning, 10 o'clock. At 6 P. M. the consul in person came off in his boat, attended by his drogoman, a kind of janizary, in Turkish costume, armed with an attaghan, in a silver scabbard, and a brace of gold mounted pistols. The consul, dismissing his boat, remained with his attendant, and slept on board. During the supper, and till late in the evening, the conversation between Capt. D. and the consul was interesting, and, to me, very entertaining. He is an active, intelligent man, and appears to be well acquainted with the policy and present measures of all the European courts—of the Porte, and all the powers of Barbary.

It was agreed this evening, between Capt. D. and the consul, that, as pratique might not be obtained till to-morrow afternoon, Capt. D., the consul, myself, and such officers of the ship as might choose to go, take a boat in the morning, go up the bay to the city of Tunis, and, on our return, visit the Goletta, and take a view of the ruins of Carthage.

LETTER V.

Bay of Tunis, Oct. 21st. 1828.

DEAR SIR,

At 7, this morning, the broad red flag of the Sultan was hoisted on the ramparts of the Goletta, and saluted the Java with 21 guns from the upper tier of the fortress. This etiquette was wholly unexpected by Capt. D., it being unusual for the Turks to give or receive salutes. But after a moment's consultation with his officers, Capt. D., unwilling to be outdone in courtesy by the Turks, replied with handsome interest. The wind being fair, and a good breeze, Capt. D. deemed it his duty, as a public officer, to improve the opportunity, and hasten as fast as possible to Port Mahon. This occasioned an alteration of arrangements made

last evening, which I very much regret ; as it will prevent me from seeing Tunis, and the most interesting parts of the ruins of Carthage. It is now settled upon, that as soon as pratique can be obtained, the ship weigh anchor and sail. But it became necessary that a boat go on shore at the Goletta, to receive the order of pratique. Capt. D. had the goodness to offer me a seat in the boat, accompanied by Lieut. Harris and the consul. We landed at the Goletta at 10 o'clock, A. M. The order of pratique not having arrived, I improved my time with diligence in viewing this ancient fortress, the canal upon which it stands, the lake, and some of the ruins of Carthage on the isthmus, near the Goletta. But I was *choaked off* in the midst of this *feast of soul*, at 3, P. M. by the arrival of the order of pratique. We returned immediately to the ship.

I was surprised at the saltness of the water in this bay. Lieut. Harris had kindly lent me his camlet cloak, to protect me from the spray ; the wind blowing fresh down the bay. I found it of essential service : the water frequently splashed over us, and wet our clothes. On arriving at the ship, I found the cloak covered with a thin incrustation of salt, and, on motion, made a crackling noise, similar to that of a thin glazing of ice.

The short time allowed me on shore, afforded no opportunity for viewing the principal and most in-

interesting part of the ruins of Carthage ; but from the deck of the ship, and in our passage to and from the Goletta, enough could be seen to give a feeling sense of the denunciation made by one of the Roman senators—‘*delenda est Carthago.*’

After entering the bay, and while lying at anchor there, I had the great satisfaction to take a peep into the plains of Zama ; that memorable ground, on which was fought the great battle between Hannibal and Scipio Africanus. The victory gained here by Scipio, gave a death blow to the glory of Carthage, and in its consequences, proved the downfall of Rome. One of the historians, speaking of this battle says, with great truth and propriety,—‘*Rome fell under the walls of Carthage.*’

So interesting is every thing associated with this once powerful city, and connected with its history, and with that of Rome, that I cannot deny myself the gratification of inserting here a compressed historical account of it, in the language of Chateaubriand, who, on his travels in 1806, visited Carthage.

‘Hannibal and Scipio met in the plains of Zama ; the one celebrated for his victories, the other renowned for his virtues : both worthy of representing their great nations, and of disputing the empire of the world.

At the departure of Scipio’s fleet for Africa, the coast of Sicily was lined with an immense con-

course of people, and a great number of soldiers. Four hundred transports and fifty triremes covered the road of Lilybœum. The galley of Lælius, the admiral of the fleet, was distinguished by three lights : the other ships carried one or two, according to their size. The eyes of the world were fixed on this expedition, planned for the purpose of obliging Hannibal to leave Italy, and finally deciding the fate of Rome and Carthage. The fifth and sixth legions, who had been present at the battle of Cannæ, burned with impatience to lay waste the country of their conqueror.

The day of departure at length arrived. With the morning's dawn, Scipio appeared on the stern of Lælius's galley, in sight of the fleet and the multitudes that covered the eminences on the shore. A herald raised his sceptre and commanded silence. "O gods and goddesses of the earth," cried Scipio, "and ye divinities of the sea, grant a prosperous issue to this enterprise! May my plans turn out to my glory, and to the glory of the Roman people. May we on some future day return joyfully to our homes, laden with the spoils of the enemy; and may Carthage experience the calamities with which she threatened my country!" With these words, a victim was slain : Scipio threw the reeking entrails into the sea; the sails were hoisted at the sound of the trumpet, and a fair wind wafted the whole fleet from the shores of Sicily. The day

after their departure, the Romans descried the continent of Africa and the promontory of Mercury. Night came on, and the fleet was obliged to cast anchor. At sun-rise, Scipio, perceiving the coast, inquired the name of the promontory nearest the vessel. "It is Good Cape," (Cape Bon,) replied the pilot. On hearing this name of happy omen, the general, saluting the fortune of Rome, ordered the prow of his galley to be turned towards the place pointed out by the gods.

The landing was effected without molestation. Consternation pervaded both the city and the country; the roads were covered with fugitives, men, women, and children, with their flocks: you would have taken it for one of those great migrations, when whole nations, by the wrath or will of the gods, forsake the tombs of their ancestors. Terror seized Carthage; its citizens ran to arms; the gates were shut, and soldiers stationed on the walls, as if the Romans were already preparing for the assault.

It was at this juncture, that the Carthaginians recalled Hannibal from Italy. He shed tears of rage: he accused his fellow citizens; found fault with the gods; and reproached himself for not having marched to Rome after the battle of Cannæ. Never did a man, quitting his native land, to go into exile, feel such profound grief as Hannibal, on leaving a foreign shore to return to his country.

He disembarked on the coast of Africa, with the veterans who had accompanied him in Spain, Gaul and Italy ; who could show more fasces taken from prætors, generals, and consuls, than were carried before all the magistrates of Rome. Hannibal had been thirty-six years absent from his country ; he had left it when a boy, and returned when advanced in life, as he himself observed to Scipio.

What must have been the reflections of that great man, on revisiting Carthage, whose walls and whose inhabitants were almost strangers to him ! Two of his brothers were dead ; the companions of his childhood had disappeared : fresh generations had succeeded each other : the temples, crowded with the spoils of the Romans, were, doubtless, the only places that Hannibal could recognize in this new Carthage.

Had not his countrymen been blinded by envy, with what admiration would they have beheld the hero, who for thirty years had been shedding his blood for them in a distant region, and covering them with immortal glory ! But when services are so eminent as to exceed the bounds of compensation, they are repaid with nothing but ingratitude. Hannibal had the misfortune to be greater than the people among whom he was born, and was doomed to live and to die in a foreign land.

He led his army to Zama. Scipio pitched his camp near Hannibal's. The Carthaginian general had a presentiment of the infidelity of fortune ; for he requested an interview with the Roman chief, to offer proposals of peace. A place was appointed for the interview.

When the two captains met, they continued silent for some time, overpowered with admiration of each other. Hannibal at length spoke as follows : “ The gods, O Scipio, decreed that your father should be the first of the hostile generals whom I should meet in arms in Italy : those same gods command me to come this day, unarmed, to demand peace of his son. You have seen the Carthaginians encamped at the gates of Rome : the noise of a Roman camp is now heard within the walls of Carthage. I left my country a child ; I return to it mature in years ; long experience of good and bad fortune, has taught me to judge of things by reason, and not by the event. Your youth, and prosperity, which has not yet forsaken you, will perhaps render you hostile to peace : amid success we think not of adversity. You are about the same age that I was at Cannæ and Thrasymene. Consider what I have been, and learn from my example, the inconstancy of fortune. He who addresses you in the language of supplication, is that Hannibal who encamped between the Tiber and the Teverone, ready to assault Rome herself,

deliberated what he should do with your native land. I have carried terror into the fields of your fathers, and am now reduced so low as to implore you to spare my country a similar calamity. Nothing is more uncertain than the chances of war: a moment may blast all your glory and your hopes. Agree to peace, and you remain the arbiter of your destiny; fight, and you resign your fate into the hands of the gods."

To this studied harangue, Scipio replied with greater frankness but with less eloquence. He rejected as unsatisfactory the proposals made by Hannibal; and both sides prepared for battle. It is probable that the interest of his country was not the only motive that induced the Roman general to refuse a compromise with the Carthaginian commander, and that Scipio could not withstand the desire of trying his strength with Hannibal.

The day after this interview, both armies, composed of veterans, and headed by the two greatest captains of the two greatest nations in the world, advanced to contend, not for the walls of Rome or Carthage, but for the empire of the world, the stake of this last struggle.

Scipio placed the *hastati* in the first rank, the *principes* in the second, and the *triarii* in the third, leaving equal intervals between these lines to form a passage for the Carthaginian elephants. Light troops, dispersed in these spaces, were, as occasion

required, to fall back upon the heavy armed soldiers, and to discharge upon the elephants a shower of arrows and javelins. Lælius covered the left wing of the army with the Roman cavalry, and Masinissa commanded the Numidian horse on the right.

Hannibal drew up eighty elephants in front of his army, the first line of which was composed of Ligurians, Gauls, Baleares, and Mauritanians; the Carthaginians constituted the second; and the Bruttii, posted in their rear, formed a kind of reserve, on which the general placed very little dependence. Hannibal opposed his cavalry to the Roman horse, the Carthaginians to Lælius, and the Numidians to Masinissa.

The Romans first gave the signal for the attack. At the same time they set up such shouts that the elephants fell back affrighted on the left wing of Hannibal's army, and threw the Numidian horse into confusion. Masinissa, availing himself of this circumstance, rushed upon them, and put them to flight. The rest of the elephants, which had advanced against the Romans, were repulsed by the light troops, and produced the same accident in the right wing of the Carthaginians, as had befallen the left. Thus, in the very first onset, Hannibal was left without cavalry, and unprotected on both flanks.

Urgent reasons, not recorded in history, doubtless forbade him to think of retreat. The infantry

having engaged, Scipio's troops easily routed the first line of the enemy, entirely composed of mercenaries. The Romans and the Carthaginians were now opposed to each other : the former, in order to reach the latter, being obliged to pass over heaps of carcases, broke their line, and were on the point of losing the victory. Scipio perceived the danger, and changed his order of battle. He ordered the *principes* and the *triarii* to advance into the first line, and placed them on the right and left of the *hastati* ; by which means he formed a larger front than Hannibal's army, already weakened by the loss of its cavalry, and the first line of his infantry. The Carthaginian veterans maintained the glory which they had won in so many engagements. Among them were to be seen, distinguished by crowns, common soldiers, who had, with their own hands, killed generals and consuls. The Roman cavalry, returning from the pursuit of the enemy, charged the old companions of Hannibal in the rear. Surrounded on all sides, they fought to the last gasp ; and gave up their standards only with their lives. Hannibal himself, after having done all that could be expected of a great general and a valiant soldier, escaped with a few horse.

Being left master of the field of battle, Scipio bestowed great praise on the skill displayed by his rival in the conduct of the engagement. Was this

generosity or pride? Perhaps both; for Scipio was the victor, and Hannibal the vanquished.

The battle of Zama put an end to the second punic war. Carthage sued for peace, and obtained it, but upon such conditions as announced her approaching ruin. Hannibal, not venturing to rely on the faith of an ungrateful people, abandoned his country. He wandered about among foreign courts, every where striving to raise up enemies against the Romans, and every where pursued by them; giving weak monarchs advice which they were incapable of following, and learning from his own experience that neither glory nor misfortunes are a recommendation to crowned hosts. It is said that he met Scipio at Ephesus, and that in conversation with his conqueror, the latter asked: 'In your opinion, Hannibal, who was the greatest general that ever lived?' 'Alexander,' replied the Carthaginian. 'And who was the second?' rejoined Scipio. 'Pyrrhus.' 'And the third?' 'Myself.' 'But what would you have said,' cried Scipio, laughing, 'if you had conquered me?' 'In that case,' replied Hannibal, 'I should have placed myself above Alexander'—an expression which proves that the illustrious exile had learned in courts the art of flattering, and that he had at the same time too much modesty and too much pride.

The Romans could not be easy as long as they

knew that Hannibal was living. Solitary, proscribed, and oppressed with adversity, he seemed to them to counterpoise the fortune of the capitol. They were humbled by the idea that the world contained a man who had vanquished them, and who was not affrighted at their greatness. They sent an embassy to Asia, to demand of king Prusias the death of his guest. Prusias had the baseness to give up Hannibal ; on which that great man swallowed poison, saying : ‘ Let us deliver the Romans from the terror excited in them by an old man, exiled, unarmed, and betrayed.’

Scipio underwent, like Hannibal, the penalty attached to glory. He ended his days at Litternum in voluntary exile. It is remarkable that Hannibal, Philopœmen, and Scipio, died about the same time, all three of them victims to the ingratitude of their respective countries. The African had the following well known inscription engraven on his tomb :

UNGRATEFUL LAND OF MY NATIVITY,
THOU SHALT NOT POSSESS MY BONES.

But after all, proscription and exile, which plunge vulgar names into oblivion, draw the eyes of all to such as are illustrious : successful virtue dazzles—but, when persecuted, it charms. Carthage herself did not long survive Hannibal. Scipio Nasica, and the most enlightened senators,

were solicitous to preserve a rival to Rome : but who can change the destinies of empires ! The inveterate hatred of the elder Cato proved triumphant, and on the most frivolous pretext, the Romans commenced the third Punic war.

They first had recourse to the most flagrant perfidy to disarm their enemies. The Carthaginians, having in vain solicited peace, determined to bury themselves under the ruins of their city. The consuls, Marcus and Manlius, soon appeared under the walls of Carthage. Before they commenced the siege, they performed two solemn ceremonies ; the evocation of the tutelar divinities from that city, and the devoting of the birth-place of Hannibal to the infernal gods.—The consuls, however, were vigorously repulsed. The genius of Hannibal had revived in the besieged city. The women cut off their hair and twisted it into cords for the bows and military engines. Scipio, the second Africanus, then served as a tribune in the Roman army. Some veterans, who had seen the first Scipio, were yet alive, and among the rest, the celebrated Masinissa. This Numidian monarch, more than eighty years of age, invited the youthful Scipio to his court, and it was upon the supposition of his interview, that Cicero composed the beautiful passage of his *Republic*, known by the appellation of *Scipio's Dream*.

Scipio Æmilianus, appointed to the consulship

through the favor of the people, received orders to continue the siege of Carthage. He first surprized the lower town, which was called Megara, or Magara. He then attempted to block up the outer port by means of a mole ; but the Carthaginians opened another entrance to the harbor, and appeared at sea to the great astonishment of the Romans. They might have burned Scipio's fleet ; but the hour of Carthage was come, and confusion pervaded the councils of that unfortunate city. It was defended by one Asdrubal, a cruel man, who commanded thirty thousand mercenaries, and who treated the citizens with as much rigor as if they had been enemies. The winter having passed in the enterprises above-mentioned, Scipio, in the spring, attacked the inner port, denominated Colhon. Being soon master of the walls of this harbor, he pushed forward into the great square of the city. Three streets led from this square up a gentle declivity to the citadel, known by the name of Byrsa. In the houses of these streets, the inhabitants defended themselves with such obstinacy, that Scipio was obliged to besiege and reduce the houses one by one. This struggle lasted six days and six nights. One party of the Roman soldiers forced the retreat of the Carthaginians, while another was employed in removing with hooks the dead bodies that lay in heaps in the houses, or were tumbled into the

streets. Many of the living were thrown into the graves indiscriminately with the dead. On the seventh day, deputies appeared in the dress of supplicants; they merely begged the lives of the citizens who had taken refuge in the citadel. Scipio granted their petition, excepting only from this favor, the Roman deserters who had gone over to the Carthaginians. Fifty thousand persons, men, women and children, were thus permitted to depart from Byrsa. On the most elevated part of the citadel stood a temple consecrated to Esculapius. In this temple, the deserters, to the number of nine hundred, entrenched themselves. They were commanded by Asdrubal, who had with him his wife and his two children. This desperate body of men withstood for some time the efforts of the Romans; but being driven by degrees from the court of the temple, they shut themselves up in the temple itself. Asdrubal, impelled by the love of life, and secretly deserting his companions in misfortune—his wife and his children, went, with an olive branch in his hand, and threw himself at Scipio's feet. Scipio immediately ordered him to be shown to the deserters, who, boiling with fury, set fire to the temple, venting the most horrible imprecations against Asdrubal.

When the flames began to issue from the edifice, a female, attired in her most sumptuous ap-

parel, made her appearance, holding two children by the hand. This was the wife of Asdrubal. She looked about among the enemy who surrounded the citadel, and recognizing Scipio, 'Roman,' cried she, 'I pray not that heaven may wreak its vengeance upon thee; thou followest only the laws of war: but mayest thou with the divinities of my country, punish the perfidious wretch who betrays his wife, his children, his country, and his gods! As for thee, Asdrubal, Rome is already preparing the chastisement due to thy crimes. Unworthy chief of Carthage, go and be dragged at the chariot-wheels of thy conqueror, while this fire shall snatch me and my children from slavery.' With these words, she dispatched her children, threw them into the flames, and precipitated herself after them. All the deserters followed her example.

Thus perished the city of Dido, of Sophonisba, and Hannibal. Florus says, that some idea may be formed of the magnitude of this catastrophe, when it is known that the conflagration lasted seventeen whole days. Scipio shed tears for the fate of Carthage. At the sight of the flames consuming a city once so flourishing, he reflected on the revolutions of empires, and repeated these verses of Homer, in allusion to the future destinies of Rome: 'A time will come when the sacred

walls of Iliou shall perish, together with the warlike Priam and all his people.'

Corinth was destroyed in the same year as Carthage; and a youth of Corinth repeated, like Scipio, a passage in Homer, when he beheld his native city in ashes. Who, then, is this man, that is thus summoned by all antiquity to the fall of states, to the spectacle of the calamities of nations; as if there could be nothing great or tragical without his presence, as if all human woes were under the protection and under the empire of the bard of Iliou and of Hector?

No sooner was Carthage destroyed, than an avenging deity seemed to rise from its ruins. The manners of Rome became depraved: she began to be distracted by civil wars; and this corruption and these broils commenced on the Punic shores. Scipio himself, the destroyer of Carthage, died by the hands of his relations; the children of that Masinissa who contributed to the triumph of the Romans, slaughtered each other on the tomb of Sophonisba; the possessions of Syphax enabled Jugurtha to seduce and to vanquish the descendants of Regulus.

'O venal city,' exclaimed the African prince as he left the capitol. 'O city ripe for ruin, if thou meetest with a purchaser!' Jugurtha soon afterwards obliged a Roman army to pass under the yoke, almost in sight of Carthage, and revived

the ignominious ceremony, as if to gratify the manes of Hannibal. Falling at length into the hands of the Romans, he lost his presence of mind amidst the triumphal pomp. The lictors stripped him, took the jewels from his ears, and threw him naked into a ditch, where this monarch justified to his last gasp what he had said concerning the rapacity of the Romans.

The victory gained over the descendants of Masinissa, occasioned, however, that jealousy between Marius and Sylla, which soon plunged Rome into mourning. Vanquished by his rival, the fugitive Marius sought an asylum beside the tombs of Hanno and Hamilcar. A slave of Sextilius, the prefect of Africa, brought Marius an order to quit the ruins which served him for a retreat; 'go, tell thy master, retorted the grim consul, 'that thou hast seen Marius, a fugitive, seated on the ruins of Carthage.' 'Marius and Carthage,' said an historian and poet, 'mutually reconciled each other to their fate; and both having fallen, they forgave the gods.'

At length the liberties of Rome expired at the feet of Carthage, destroyed and enslaved. The vengeance is complete; a Scipio falls in Africa under the sword of Cæsar, and his body is buffeted by those waves which bore the triumphal ships of his forefathers.'

5 P. M. Weighed anchor, and having a fair

wind, filled away for Port Mahon. On leaving the bay and passing round Cape Carthage, had a melancholy view on our left, of the desolations of the city which once stood here, the rival and the envy of Rome. From our deck, were visible, in a dilapidated state, some of the massy columns of the ancient aqueducts—sad memorials of her former splendor. At 6 P. M. doubled the Cape, and laid our course for Minorca; fresh breeze—7 to 11 knots.

Oct. 22d. Fine, bright morning; wind continues fresh and fair. Since leaving the bay of Tunis, yesterday, our average progress has been 10 knots; fair prospect of seeing Mahon to-morrow morning.

Oct. 23d. At break of day, made the island of Minorca; Port Mahon bearing N.; distant 10 miles. With a good breeze, the Java entered the harbor and dropped anchor at 8 A. M. Here we find at anchor also, the Delaware, Com. Crane, the Lexington, Capt. Hunter, and the Fairfield, Corvette, Capt. Parker.

Though the passage from Vourla to this port has been uncommonly expeditious, being but 12 days, our stops at Malta and Carthage included, yet it is mortifying to learn, that the present regulations of the port require twenty days quarantine, so that during that period, at least, I am pinned at Mahon, should ever so many vessels sail from

hence in the mean time, for the United States, or for Gibraltar. But notwithstanding this discouraging circumstance, I am now satisfied that the course I decided upon at Smyrna, being but a choice of difficulties, was the best. Within an hour after the Java was moored in this snug harbour, a change of weather was observable. The wind hauled and came on to blow from the N. E., attended with black clouds, sharp lightning and heavy peals of thunder. Had we been four hours later in our approach to the island, it would have been impossible for the ship to enter the harbour, but would probably have been driven back to the coast of Africa.

LETTER VI.

Port Mahon, Oct. 24th, 1828.

DEAR SIR,

Cloudy boisterous morning. Wind blowing a gale from N. E.,—thunder and drenching showers of rain. The reflection that we so narrowly escaped the present tempest, awakens sensations of joy and gratitude. Early this morning, and before the storm had assumed so threatening an aspect, the Lexington, by order of Com. Crane, was

towed out and sailed for Smyrna. Some concern for her safety is entertained.

Had at dinner to day, among many other good things at table, fresh stringed beans ; the first I have tasted since the last year ;—desert, Sardinian pears, with grapes and apples, the growth of this island—all of the richest quality. My health and appetite now being good, the plentiful supplies of eatables and drinkables on board the Java, afford me an opportunity to make up, in a good degree, for the ill health, privations and starvation of the past summer. This port, next to Smyrna, is remarkable for the superior quality of meats and vegetables. The prices are reasonable. The great number of ships of war, as well as merchant vessels of different nations which stop here and perform quarantine, refit, &c. in addition to the time spent in the course of business and duty, render Mahon a kind of common market place, where vast sums of money are expended, much to the advantage of the Mahonese.

Oct. 25th. Clear, fine morning. To lessen the embarrassments of intercourse between the ship and the quarantine ground, several of the natives, besides the sanidads (health officers) put themselves into quarantine, and bring out in boats, an abundance of all kinds of meats, fish, vegetables and fruits ; also carry on shore and wash clothes for the officers and men. The distressing sick-

ness, which, for sometime past has prevailed at Gibraltar and Marseilles, has so alarmed the Dons here, that they have added five days to the time of quarantine, usual at this port, and enjoined upon the sanidads the most rigid observance of all quarantine regulations.

Oct. 26th. Sunday. From the inaction and dullness incident to quarantine confinement, I find great relief in perusing some American publications of a moral and religious character, with which the library of Capt. D. is well furnished. 'Home, sweet home'! Every thing relating to *home*, is interesting to every American when in a foreign country. The cheering influence of the Java's band of music, deserves particular notice. It consists of fourteen men, all natives of Mahon. They play with all the skill, spirit and animation for which the Balearic islands and Italy are so justly admired. The officers of the ship have introduced some of the best pieces of Church music; among which, and best of all, is Old Hundred, which, particularly on the Sabbath, is never omitted in the morning and evening exercise of the band. This old acquaintance of mine is never sounded here, without irresistibly drawing from my eyes a tribute of tears. It awakens reminiscences of my youthful days, far gone by, and elevates the soul in feelings of devotion, at once impressive, solemn and sublime. The Rev. Mr.

Hayes, chaplain of the Java, being now on his travels in France, no public religious exercises on board are performed.

Oct. 27th. After breakfast, went on shore, with Lieut. Saunders, Mr. Harris, the purser, Dr. Terril, and some other gentlemen, accompanied by a *sanidad*; viewed the Lazaretto, &c. &c. On this elevated ground, had a commanding prospect of Georgetown, Mahon, and their environs, and in the distance, of Monte Toro (Bull mountain), with the monastery, and other white buildings connected with it; all which appear to great advantage. The monks of this establishment, which is on the summit of the mountain, like other *holy* men of the 'holy Catholic church,' in this region of the world, live comfortably, in their elevated station, enjoying many of the good things of this life, and are had in reverence of the good subjects of 'his most Catholic majesty.' In the late revolution, as it is here called, their funds were *secularized*; but are now restored, though not to the extent they were formerly enjoyed.

Leaving the Lazaretto, we paid a visit to the Delaware, and had conversation with several of the officers of that superb ship. Comm. Crane being in ill health, we were disappointed of the pleasure of seeing him; our vigilant *sanidad* not permitting us to go on board. Called also on the Congress, a fine brig from Boston, which came out

with naval stores, in company with the *Fairfield*. Had hopes of a passage in her to the U. States, but found she was to go first to St. Lucar, for a cargo of salt, and from thence, after a delay of 20 or 25 days, the captain, at present, knew not whither. Although I enjoy good health, and 'live as well as heart could wish,' on board the *Java*, experiencing the utmost kindness and attention of Capt. D. and his officers, yet my solicitude to be in motion *homeward*, is so great, that my present situation is not the most agreeable.

Oct. 28th. Went again this morning on shore, and spent an hour or two at the Lazaretto. The quarantine regulations made the present season by the Spanish government, are very embarrassing to the American and all other vessels trading to the Spanish ports in the Mediterranean.

There are now in this harbor, riding out quarantine, five American brigs, with their cargoes, originally bound to Malaga, Barcelona, and other Spanish ports; all which have been obliged to come here to perform a quarantine of 20 days, before they can enter the ports of their destination. This costs them, back and forth, from 25 to 30 days' sail, in addition to port charges, which are very considerable. The reason offered for this, as I am informed, is, that there is no other Spanish port in this sea, suitable and convenient for quarantine.

Mahon, otherwise poor, derives essential benefit from this circumstance.

Oct. 29th. Had the curiosity to view a camelion on board the ship, brought by the master of arms from Smyrna. A description of this singular animal is unnecessary. In the course of the last night it laid 14 eggs, similar in form to the egg of the small turtle, and nearly an inch in length.

At 1, P. M. Capt. D. informed me, he had just received an order from Com. Crane, to sail tomorrow for Algiers, with some despatches: expecting to return again to Mahon without delay, and here perform the remainder of his quarantine, of which 12 days are yet due. I immediately obtained a boat, and visited the American brigs in the harbor, indulging a hope of obtaining a passage in some one of them, as far at least as Gibraltar; but found they would all take pratique before the expiration of the Java's quarantine. This puts an end to all expectation of commencing my homeward voyage for the next three or four weeks; for should I go on board any other vessel here, before the expiration of the Java's quarantine, this would subject that vessel to an additional quarantine. Under these untoward circumstances, I conclude to stick to the Java, and take a trip in her to Algiers.

Oct. 30th. Early this morning, preparation was made to haul off—pilot sent for, anchor weighed,

&c. There being several ships at anchor in this part of the harbor, it took more than an hour's time for the Java to work her way through, so as to be in a situation to hoist sail, and get under way. On entering the open sea, we found the wind fresh, but unfavorable and fluctuating, attended with a heavy and sickening swell. Through the afternoon, black clouds, thunder, lightning, and frequent squalls. These continued through the night with an increasing tempest. At 1 o'clock at night it appears by reckoning now made, that we have advanced on our course but 60 miles, having been out of harbor 16 hours.

Oct. 31st. Stormy, dark morning: wind fluctuating, and blowing a gale. The gratification of my desire to see Algiers, I now find will be dearly bought. But dangers surround us in every condition through life; and teach us to rely not upon our own strength, but upon the good providence of God. At 8 A. M. gale increases; swells enormous: life-buoy lost overboard, the fastenings having given way by the rolling of the ship.

This curious machine, lately constructed on board, was so contrived as to float, whatever the state of wind and weather. A lock was placed in it with a match and lamp, in such a manner, that when thrown overboard in the night, the lamp would be lighted up by the fire given by the stroke

of the lock, and would continue to burn, above the surface of the water, six or seven hours.

At 2 P. M. wind began to moderate, clouds broke away, and swells lessened ; but an unpleasant, sickening rolling of the ship continued through the night. About 2 in the night, according to the ship's reckoning, made our longitude for Algiers, off about 30 miles. But this part of the Barbary coast being dangerous to approach, especially in the night, with the wind N. E. as it now is, we lay off, waiting for day light, which advanced very slowly.

November 1st. Off Algiers. At 7, A. M. made the coast of Barbary ; wind fair, a lively breeze, tacked ship, and stood in for the bay of Algiers. At 8, on nearing the bay, and having a more distinct view, found we had a little overrun our longitude, and laid our course accordingly. At 9, rose up in prospect before us, the city of Algiers, that old and memorable nest of hornets. Wind brisk and fair, the Java proudly advanced toward the batteries at the foot of the city, in a style becoming the reputation of our navy in this quarter ; and having approached sufficiently near, hove to. The consular boat soon appeared, coming off with Mr. Hodgson, *charge d' affairs*, in the absence of Mr. Shaler, the American consul, and received the despatches from Com. Crane at the ship. The boat was manned with 12 Algerine oarsmen, with

two ‘turban’d Turks,’ with their long grey beards, to add dignity to the transaction. The whole, with the exception of Mr. H., were the most savage looking animals I ever beheld. The sea ran high, and so tossed and surged the Algerine boat, that it was with some difficulty they could approach sufficiently near the ship to receive the budget, without endangering their boat and themselves. At length, Capt. D. tied the bundle of papers in a handkerchief, and threw it toward the boat; but it fell short, and caused these children of Ishmael considerable trouble to fish it up. At first, I felt some apprehension of their drowning, but calling to mind the old proverb about *hanging*, I dismissed all my fears of their ever *drowning*. The wind blowing a stiff breeze directly *inland*, it became necessary, for the safety of the ship, either to anchor immediately, or tack and stand off: the latter was adopted; and at 2 P. M. we were under sail on our return passage toward Minorca.

I much regretted that I could not go on shore, and take a more leisurely and particular view of this formidable strong-hold. But in my present position, the *tout ensemble* of the city, fortifications—the Dey’s town and country palaces and gardens, were seen to greater advantage than a nearer station could have afforded.

The city appears to be of a triangular form, the shortest side of which is bounded by the sea. It

risers from the water side to a great eminence, and the apex is crowned by one of the Dey's palaces. The city is so compactly built, and the streets so narrow, that, in the distance, it has the appearance of one entire, connected building, of immense magnitude ; all in the oriental style, flat roofs, and white-washed or painted.

At 3 P. M. cleared the W. entrance of the bay. At 4, discovered two French frigates over our starboard bow, distant four miles. We took them to be part of the French squadron now employed in blockading Algiers, lying off at present, on account of the rough weather. One of them tacked and stood toward the Java as intending to hail ; but on the Java hoisting her colors, the Frenchman stood away and joined her consort. It is hoped that this blockading squadron is but a prelude to something more efficient. Though the front of the city of Algiers at the water's edge is a continued rampart, well mounted with cannon and deemed impregnable, yet the Algerines, like Achilles, are vulnerable in the *heel*. If I am rightly informed, their principal defence, on the rear of the city, is a single fortress, fort Emperor. In the strength of this garrison, they place great confidence.

It is confidently believed, by those military men who are best acquainted with the situation of Algiers, that a well disciplined army of Europeans, might, under the protection of an armed fleet, land

in the vicinity of the city, and by a rapid and circuitous march, advance to fort Emperor, and by a vigorous assault, carry the fortress. This done, the way would be open to march in and take up the whole *hive*, with all the *honey* this piratical banditti have for so many years been laying up ; the avails of tribute, robbery, and ransom.

Head wind, frequent and powerful squalls, with heavy swells, continued through the night.

Nov. 2d. Off Algiers. At 5 this morning, two strange vessels of large size were discovered over our larboard quarter, apparently bearing down upon us, and within cannon-shot distance. It was yet too dark to distinguish flags on either side. Capt. D. expected to be hailed by them, but that not being done, ordered the drum to beat 'to quarters.' The immediate stir and bustle was astounding through the ship. Within six minutes both decks were cleared, the hammocks all stowed, and every thing in readiness for action. The strange ships silently passed on, within pistol shot, and very civilly left us to put up our artillery at our leisure. As soon as it was sufficiently light, we perceived them to be the same two French frigates we saw yesterday. 4 P. M. head wind continuing, we are yet in sight of Algiers, about 25 miles distant. Our French neighbors-in-law still hang about us, under reefed top-sails.

Nov. 4th. About 12 last night, a light wind

sprang up, and after vacillating an hour or two, settled down again, N. E. At sun-rise this morning, we found by observation, that during the calm, the ship had drifted by the current, at least 10 miles toward the Barbary coast, which is yet in plain view from our deck; so that we are now at a greater distance from Mahon than we were yesterday morning. The ship being heavy, and but a dull beater, we make little progress this day. It is a matter, however, of some consolation to the mariner, when a head wind prevails, that *any* change must be for the better.

Nov. 6th. At day-break, made the Cabrea (goat), a small rocky island, about 9 miles S. of Majorca. Upon the first sight of Cabrea, we were within musket shot distance of it; and had not the shore been bold, and the water deep, our ship would have been in some danger, the weather being thick and dark. The S. coast of Majorca is also in plain view, nearly the whole length of that island. The wind having again settled down into the old corner, we had no other resource but that of beating, by which we advance but slowly toward Mahon, yet distant 85 miles. At 11 P. M. the wind hauled into the E. S. E. and with a fresh breeze enabled us to lay our course directly for Mahon: 7 to 9 knots.

Nov. 7th. Daylight presented to our view Monte Toro and the S. coast of Minorca; Rabbit island

being but four miles distant from us. The Java, with a fine breeze gracefully moved in, and dropped anchor near the Delaware, at half past 8 A. M. having been absent on her tour to Algiers exactly eight days. She has yet 10 days of quarantine to perform ; the Dons refusing to allow us any credit for our 8 days absence. We are happy to learn by an American brig just arrived from New York, which on her way touched at Gibraltar, that the sickness at ' the rock,' had, in a great degree, abated ; that now but 16 or 17 was the average number of deaths daily.

Nov. 8th. Port Mahon. Bright and pleasant morning. The state and temperature of the air here, is the most agreeable, that can be imagined at any season of the year and in any country. Went on shore, and again visited the Lazaretto. This noble establishment covers about 35 acres of ground, inclosed by a beautiful wall of grey stone, 30 to 40 feet in height, with folding doors or gates on each of the four sides. Within, there are partition walls, of the same materials and height, running at right angles with each other, inclosing many elegant court yards, and promenades of various lengths, from 10 to 25 rods, and in width from 50 to 100 feet : in several of these are gardens, tastefully laid out, in which are cultivated a great variety of beautiful flower shrubs, and ornamental trees. These gardens are irrigated by water con-

ducted by subterranean aqueducts into pontanos or reservoirs ; and from them distributed in small channels to every part of the garden.

It is said to contain within the outer walls, 141 lodging chambers, seven magazines, two infirmaries, with all the accommodations suitable to such an establishment. I took great satisfaction in viewing many of the chambers, gardens, &c. Every thing here has the appearance of cleanliness and comfort. The whole was built by the Spaniards, at an immense expense of money and labor, and does honor to the Spanish nation.

The harbor of Mahon, for convenience and safety, is said to be second to none in the world. The entrance is narrow, and easily defended ; on the west side of which stood the strong fortress of St. Philip, built in the time of Charles V. This 'second Gibraltar,' formerly so called, was blown up by order of the Spanish government in 1783, pursuant to a stipulation in their treaty with England, and is now in ruins. The length of this harbor is two and a half miles, its breadth, varying from half to a quarter of a mile, indented with coves on each side, deep water, and good holding ground throughout : the whole inclosed by a natural wall of limestone rock, from 6 to 20 feet high above the water, and appears like mason work. Five islands, or islets, strung along, at convenient distances from each other, and near the middle line of the harbor,

are covered by naval arsenals, ware-houses, hospitals, dock-yards, &c. &c. The shores of all these islets are so bold, that the largest ships ride at the water's edge. The Americans, French and Dutch, have naval depots here, many of whose ships winter in this port, which serves as a kind of rendezvous for them at all seasons of the year.

Nov. 9th. This charming morning reminds me of a clear and serene New England *May* morning ; and awakens sensations which serve to render me somewhat unquiet in my present condition ; and yet there are attending circumstances of a character calculated to remove gloomy impressions. Within a few cables' length from the Java, are now at anchor, the Delaware and the Fairfield ; the American colors proudly waving at their mast heads, in the immediate presence of a French line-of-battle ship, of 74 guns, a Dutch admiral ship, and several other armed vessels : all within a compass so small, that all the bands of music of the several ships are distinctly heard by each other. A reciprocity of national airs, so readily played by all these bands, serves to cherish and keep alive that good feeling which now exists among the officers and men of these different nations. It is also pleasant and animating to see the scores of beautifully painted sail-boats of the native islanders constantly gliding about among the ships in this smooth and delightful harbor. This is their way of riding

out, and taking an airing, in lieu of coaching. These parties of pleasure, together with those persons necessarily employed in the intercourse between the ships and the citizens, supplying the former with provisions, fruit, &c., makes the water-scene, of a pleasant day, lively and interesting.

The number of Americans belonging to the ships of war now here is about 1750; French and Dutch, about 2000 : in addition to which, are 35 or 40 merchant vessels, of different nations. These afford a ready and fine market for the islanders.

The small acquaintance I have with the order and rules observed on board ships of war, prevents me from attempting to say much about them. But I will notice some of them which have come within my own observation, particularly on the Sabbath, and have been put in practice this day. Half an hour before day, the men were all 'turned out,' hammocks stowed away in the nettings as usual. Then commenced the work of scouring decks with flat stones, called 'holy stones,' mops and brushes. This occupied an hour. The next thing was coiling up and adjusting all the ropes on the decks—snugging up the loose rigging about the masts, spars, &c.; then breakfast; after which, scouring all the brass, copper, and iron about the guns, windlass, binnacle, wheels, railings and gang-way, not forgetting the spit boxes—hoisting out the boats and Captain's gig, for the necessary

communications through the day ; washing, combing, shaving, shifting linen, or woollen, as the case may be—brushing hats, coats, vests, and pantaloons ; blacking boots and shoes—and indeed *overhauling* the whole dress : so that every man, of whatever grade or station, was sufficiently clad and cleanly to appear at church or in any public assembly. I could not but observe among the men a cheerfulness and kind feeling which this *sleeking up* seemed to inspire.

By English newspapers of Sept. 7th, arrived yesterday in an American brig, last from Gibraltar, it appears, that the sickness at the rock has in a great degree abated, and the alarm subsided ; but by other and more recent intelligence, the deaths there are yet 17 or 18 daily.

Nov. 10th. Mahon. It is understood on board this morning, that Com. Crane goes on board the *Fairfield* to day, and sails directly for Tunis, and from thence to Smyrna, where he expects to winter ; that his orders to the *Java* are, that after the expiration of her quarantine, she go to Toulon, with the purser, Mr. M., to procure money for the Mediterranean squadron, and then repair to Smyrna. Whether I continue on board till her arrival at Toulon, depends on the good or ill success I may have in my endeavors to procure a passage to the U. S., Gibraltar, or England. At 2 P. M. Com. Crane went on board the *Fairfield*, hoisted

his broad pendant and received her salute of thirteen guns. At the same instant, the pendant of the Delaware was dropped.

Nov. 11th. Mahon. Another N. England May morning. A brace of woodcocks was brought on board by the captain's steward. I was surprised in observing the difference between this and the American cock. The former is double the size of the latter. The beak not as long by an inch ; the black bars on the head, not so bold and distinguishable ; the two forward quills of each wing are clothed with as much feather as the other wing quills. I could perceive no essential difference in the flavor or taste of this delicious bird. It is here as well as at the other Belearic islands, a bird of passage ; and has just begun to make its appearance here for the present season. They continue here through the winter months in great plenty, and afford the finest sport. I hope to have an opportunity of making some further acquaintance with them.

Nov. 12th. Took a boat after breakfast, and spent the principal part of the day, calling upon the several American vessels now at anchor here : hoping, by some of them, to obtain a passage *homeward* : but returned to the ship with no better prospect than when I left it in the morning.

Nov. 13th. Received information this morning that the brig *Ann*, Capt. Eldridge, from Philadel-

phia, now in this harbor, on quarantine, is expected to sail for Malaga within a few days. I immediately procured a boat and a *sanadad*, called at the brig, and upon enquiry, found she was calculating to sail in six or seven days. I engaged a passage in her, in preference to going to Toulon in the Java.

Nov. 14th. The weather yet continues warm and pleasant. The climate here is most inviting. Every thing on land wears the appearance of a summer month. We have daily at dinner an abundance of the finest fresh grapes. Fish are also very plentiful and of an excellent quality, especially their *salmano*. One kind of their shell-fish deserves particular mention. It is called the date fish, on account of the resemblance its bears in its form to that fruit. It is found only in masses of limestone rock, at and near the edge of the sea; and is procured by breaking up the rock with a heavy iron hammer. The fish or oyster is inclosed in a thin delicate shell like that of a muscle, and is from two to five inches in length, and from half an inch to an inch and a half in thickness, deposited in a smooth mould or cavity from three to twelve inches within the surface of the rock. The shell in no part, as far I could discover, adheres to the rock; neither does there appear any aperture or fissure by which water or any other substance could be conveyed to the

domicil of this home bred tenant. This fish is esteemed a great delicacy, and is sold at a great price, on account of the difficulty and labor of procuring it. To gratify curiosity, I procured a hammer and broke out a few of them; but soon found the labor greater than the profit.

Nov. 15th. Have the pleasure to learn this morning that the brig Ann is now re-loading her cargo of cocoa at the Lazaretto, and is expected to sail for Malaga on Tuesday next;—that Lieut. Saunders, and Mr. Harris, of the Java, having obtained leave of absence, have also engaged a passage in the same brig. The Java takes pratique to-morrow, and is to sail for Toulon within three or four days. I expect therefore to have two or three days to enjoy a little more free locomotion on shore, after a confinement on shipboard of 37 days. I have great reason to be thankful, that amidst all my disappointments, an opportunity seems now to be presented by which I may advance, at least one step further, on my way toward home.

Nov. 16th. The Java having obtained pratique at 8 this morning, I went on shore into the city, accompanied by Mr. Goldsborough and several other young gentlemen, midshipmen. After walking through several streets, we entered the principal church, during the performance of divine service. This church is remarkable for the profu-

sion of its gilding and paintings, as well as for its organ, which is said to be inferior to none in the world, except that of Haerlem. I was charmed with the music, the sounds of which, on our entrance into the porch of the cathedral, were like those of the human voice. The streets are remarkably clean and neat, paved principally with flint stone, and, though not wide, are straight, and appear well. The inhabitants are industrious and civil; yet a multitude of beggars of both sexes and all ages are met in the streets, particularly about their churches. The population of Mahon is variously estimated from 20,000 to 25,000, of which the priests form no inconsiderable portion, and are as thick as 'toads after a rain.'

Some days since, Capt. D. employed ten or fifteen Mahonese caulkers, who are excellent workmen at that business. Being desirous to finish that work as soon as possible, and the weather now being fine, Mr. N. the first Lieut. enquired of them yesterday, whether they were willing to continue their labor through the Sabbath. They replied—they had no objection as it related to their consciences, but if they should work, they should be compelled, each of them, to pay the priest, as an atonement, \$20,00. Mr. N. thought the price too great, and dismissed them till Monday. This is *one* among the many corruptions of the Romish church. Every sin has its fixed price

of pardon. It is not strange therefore, that the stupid ignorance in which most of them live and die, should lead them into the indulgence of any sin, from the punishment of which, money will protect and exonerate them. The present deplorable condition of the Spanish government, has, in a great measure, grown out of the abuses and corruptions of their religion. It is ascertained that one third part of all the real and personal property of that kingdom is owned by ecclesiastics; hence it is easy to conceive the immense influence which the priests are able to exert over the people of this enslaved country.

On my return to the ship, took a view of the navy-yard, and of the upper harbor. Several French and Dutch ships are now at anchor here, where a large fleet might be moored with perfect safety.

Nov. 17th. Pratique for the ship having been obtained yesterday morning, the ship's crew were permitted according to custom, to receive on board this evening, their friends and acquaintance from shore, for a little 'merry making.' This ship having often been in this harbor and spent considerable time here in the course of service in the Mediterranean, many acquaintances were formed between the crew and the islanders, in their intercourse with each other—purchasing provisions, clothing, &c. So that pratique is con-

sidered among them a kind of jubilee. In conversation with Capt. D. on the subject of this practice, he observed, it was impossible to avoid it without the certainty of incurring a greater evil ; that if his men should be denied this *privilege*, they would steal away in the night, swim on shore, and resort to houses where they would find the means of intoxication ; that quarrelling and bloodshed would ensue, as had often been the case, and particularly when they came in contact with the crews of ships belonging to other nations ; that it was an established custom among ships of war at this and other maritime ports, and that under all these circumstances it would be difficult, if not impossible to prevent it, consistently with the peace and safety of the ship.

Nov. 18th. A fresh breeze from the S. blowing directly into the harbor, prevents the Java from sailing this day for Toulon, as was expected. I learn also, that the brig Ann, by reason of some delay in obtaining her necessary papers, will not sail for Malaga till to-morrow. At 10 A. M. went on shore accompanied by Mr. Robinson, school-master of the Java, and Mr. Goldsborough. We landed our boat at the scite of fort St. Philip, and viewed the ruins of this once formidable fortress. This garrison occupied a space of at least three miles in circuit, of which but little is now left above the surface of the ground, except a few

sombre stone buildings occupied by a small guard of Spanish soldiers. The subterranean excavations in the solid rock, which were but partially destroyed by the explosion of the works, yet remain to astonish the traveller. Many of these are more than 100 feet in length, vaulted by arches varying in height from 20 to 40 feet, and in width from 25 to 35 feet; lighted by square apertures or embrasures, opening to other central rooms of the same description. Between each of these rooms, is a row of pillars or columns chiseled out of the natural rock, about 4 feet square, ornamented with regular pedestals, mouldings and capitals, and appear to sustain the immense mass of superincumbent roofs. These excavations, from 20 to 75 feet below the surface of the earth, are carried in different directions more than a mile in length. Over a considerable part of them, fields of ground are now cultivated and sown with wheat, barley and other crops. On others we saw herds of cattle feeding. It is affirmed by those best acquainted here, that these subterranean abodes are sufficiently capacious to lodge all the present inhabitants of Mahon and Georgetown. Viewing these ruins, and contemplating the vast expense of time, money and labor bestowed here and at the Lazaretto, the adage so well known in Europe, forcibly struck my mind:—‘The Spaniards for building, the French for taking, the English for holding.’

On our return, called upon the *Ann*, viewed her cabin and other accommodations. At 3 P. M. the Dutch and French ships in this harbor, together with the *Java*, saluted with 21 guns each, in honor of the birth day of her majesty the queen of the Netherlands, sister of Nicholas, Emperor of Russia. To say the least of these illustrious personages, they made considerable noise in this part of the world, and for two or three hours especially.

Nov. 19th. By the politeness of Lieut. Ramage, now, in the absence of Com. Crane, first officer of the *Delaware*, and who breakfasted this morning on board the *Java*, went with him in one of the *Delaware's* boats, and took a view of that 'noble vessel,' said by competent judges to be inferior to none now floating *on water* in any part of the world. After spending an hour, admiring the majesty, good order, and cleanliness of this floating castle, Lieut. R. kindly sent the same boat to convey me and my baggage on board the brig *Ann*, which is expected to sail for Malaga this evening or to morrow morning. At 4 P. M. Messrs. Harris and Saunders came on board, with their trunks and other baggage, in one of the boats of the *Delaware*, and accompanied by Lieut. R., who obligingly assisted with his men, to get up the *Ann's* anchor, and haul her off from the mole. At 5 P. M. under sail, and with a fair breeze came out of the harbor of Mahon.

The brig being small, (150 tons) and sailing directly before the wind, tumbled and rolled to such a degree, that I had but an uncomfortable night : not having sufficient room to sling my cot, took my lodging in one of the state rooms.

In taking leave of the Java this morning, I found it difficult to suppress the emotions awakened in my mind by that deep sense of gratitude I felt for the kindness and attentions I had received from Capt. Downes and his officers, while on board that ship. My obligation to them is strengthened by the consideration of the peculiar situation in which they found me at Smyrna. Indeed, it is but justice to remark, in this place, that the officers of our navy, in the Mediterranean service, and, as far as I am acquainted, elsewhere, are greatly distinguished for their urbanity and gentlemanly deportment, and are highly respected among all those with whom they have become acquainted in the East.

Nov. 20th. At 2 P. M. made Formentaria, a small island, lying a little S. of Ivica. Had a fine run through the day and night, average 8 knots.

Nov. 21st. At 7 A. M. off Cape Palos. At 2 P. M. made Cape de Gatt, bearing N. N. W. distant 30 miles ; serene and bright evening ; full moon : average progress, the last 24 hours, 7 knots.

Nov. 22d. Enjoyed, through the day, a most sublime and animating view of the bold and 'cloud capp'd' mountains of Andalusia and Grenada,

their summits covered with snow. 3 P. M. off Velez Malaga, and at 5, arrived at Malaga, exactly three days from Port Mahon.

LETTER VII.

Malaga, Nov. 23d, 1828.

DEAR SIR,

Before we had dropped our anchor, was invited on shore by Messrs. George and William Read ; two young gentlemen from Philadelphia, brothers, and now merchants here. Landed in company with Capt. Eldridge, and Messrs. Harris and Saunders. Called and paid our respects to the American consul, Mr. Barrell. Received great attention and civility, both from Messrs. Reads and the consul. Dined, by invitation, with the former gentlemen, in whose company and that of the consul, spent the evening. Capt. E. Messrs. S. and H. and myself, took lodgings at a respectable hotel near the Alameda, kept by signor Don Colorado. In the course of the afternoon, walked with Mr. G. Read, through several streets of the city—viewed the exterior of the great Cathedral church, and several Moorish buildings, towers, walls, and castles, all of which, except the church, are in a dilapidated

state. Invited by the consul to dine with him tomorrow, in company with Capt. E. Mr. H. and Mr. S.

Walking at 6 o'clock, this evening, on the Alameda, where two or three thousand people were engaged in the same exercise, at the sound of a bell, all stopped instantly, took off their hats, and stood about a minute in silent prayer, conformably to a rite in the Romish church, thanking God for the mercies of the past day. Every one then putting on his hat, bid those about him, 'good night;' the evening being now ended and the night commenced. This done, all continued walking as before.

This beautiful promenade is, by my pacing, 1180 feet in length, and 180 in breadth, in three divisions, a little elevated in the centre, deck-wise, covered with a fine, solid gravel; a border on each side, tastefully ornamented with flower shrubbery, intermixed with marble statuary and seats; all of excellent workmanship.

At the west end is a large reservoir, covered by a building, on the east side of which is painted Neptune, holding his trident, and mounted on two sea-horses, floundering through the billows of the ocean. Within this building is a wheel, by which the water is raised, and from thence conducted in pipes under ground to the east end of the Alameda, and there thrown by *jets d'eau* into a marble fountain of exquisite workmanship. There are

several other marble fountains within the city, which are a great accommodation to the inhabitants.

At 8, this evening, while sitting with the Messrs. Reads, at their house, a small, sharp sounding bell was heard at the porch of their front door. Mr. G. R. informed me, that this was a call for money to be given in charity, to hire the priests to *say mass* for departed souls in purgatory ; that every night through the year, this call was punctually made at the door of every house, by men appointed to that service, in the several districts, the ecclesiastics only excepted ; that in this way large sums were annually collected, which went into the pockets of these *holy padres*. He assured me it was a common thing here, that when a considerable number of persons had recently lost friends, but were too poor severally to hire a priest to say mass for their departed souls, they joined together, and made up a lottery, paying a piaster (about seven cents,) for a ticket. By the scheme of this lottery, there is but one prize ticket ; the fortunate holder of that, is enabled, by these means, to purchase a mass for the soul of *his* departed friend, while all the others are left without any such *benefit*. This is *one* method among innumerable others, by which the priests obtain wealth and influence. How often have I had occasion, since I left the U. S. to think and speak of ‘ our free and happy country,’

‘ *Ubi bene, ibi patria.*’

Malaga, Nov. 24th. Walked an hour before breakfast, on the Alameda. After dinner with Mr. B. the consul, went through all the tedious and vexatious rules and ceremonies of custom house regulations to land our baggage. Spent the evening at Mr. R.'s, in a circle of 'social fellows,' principally Americans. Encouraged with a prospect of obtaining a passage to the U. States, in the ship Factor, Capt. Floyd, who expects to sail from hence within 15 or 20 days. The leisure I now have affords me opportunity to insert a short historical account of the city.

Malaga, a small, but very ancient city of Spain, in the province of Grenada, was built by the Phœnicians several centuries before the Christian era, and was called 'Malasha,' on account of the great quantities of salt fish sold here. In process of time it passed successively under the dominion of the Carthaginians, Romans, Goths, and Moors. That it was a place of importance under the Romans, may be inferred from the wrecks of monuments discovered in its vicinity. Some of the remains which have been found on the eminences where the light-house is placed, and where the castle called by the Moors 'Gibrol-faro,' stands, have been thought to have belonged to a magnificent pharos, or perhaps a temple, built on the spot by the Romans. It was not till the year 1487, that Ferdinand and Isabella recovered Malaga, after an

obstinate resistance, from the dominion of the Moors.

It is situated on the north coast of the Mediterranean, at the bottom of a deep bay, on a soil of slate and limestone. To the south, it has the sea : to the west, it opens into a fertile plain, watered by two rivers ; and to the east and north it is protected by lofty mountains, the tops of which are sometimes covered with snow, and the sides with olive, almond, orange and lemon trees, and vineyard grounds.

The town cannot be called handsome, though the houses are high : the streets are narrow, ill-paved, and dirty. It has no public square ; it has, however, a marble fountain, very finely executed, which was a present from the republic of Genoa to Charles First.

The population of Malaga is now about 85,000. Of the buildings, public or private, the one more particularly worthy of notice is the Cathedral, begun in the year 1528, and not yet finished. It is 360 feet by 180, and is 135 in height. The choir, in this edifice, is admirable, on account of its carved work, which represents, in very bold relief, the twelve apostles, and the most distinguished saints.

The port of this town is large and secure. It has water for first rate ships of the line, and holds 400 merchantmen and 19 men of war. Ships may

sail in and out with every wind, and are well sheltered in the harbor.

Malaga has considerable trade, particularly with England and America. It consists of broadcloths and iron-ware which it takes from the English ; of mercery goods from Germany, and more especially from Hamburg ; spices, cutlery, tapes and laces from Holland. It furnishes these countries, as well as Italy and the northern nations with wine, fruits, sumac, anchovies and oil. Its exportation of wine alone amounts to 400,000 quintals yearly, and that of raisins 250,000 quintals.

The soil in the vicinity of this city is fertile and well cultivated, producing great quantities of wheat, and all sorts of grain ; olive trees are abundant, supplying 500 oil presses in this district alone. Fruit trees, such as the almond, fig and lemon, are also very plentiful. The number of vineyards is immense : and they yield grapes of different species and of delicate quality. About 300,000 quintals are dried annually ; 750,000 quintals of wine are made yearly. In the district of Malaga there are 14,000 wine-presses, chiefly employed in making the rich wines, which, from the nature of the country, are called *mountain*.

The inhabitants, blended with many foreigners, and occupying a most beautiful country, in a mild climate, and under a fine sky, are lively, industrious, and active. The men are polite and prepos-

sessing ; the women, lively, gay, and alluring, are accounted the most agreeable in Spain.

Nov. 25th. Walked this morning through the fruit and vegetable markets, which are supplied with a profusion of those luxuries for which this fine climate is distinguished. Oranges, lemons, sugar cane, fresh grapes, raisins, figs, almonds, lettuce, celery, onions, apples, pears, melons, cabbages, beets, carrots, pomegranates, egg plant, tomatoes, chesnuts, quinces, hazlenuts, and many other vegetables, among which are several, not known in New England. Sweet potatoes, of an excellent quality are abundant in these markets. I counted sixteen full cartloads of this article in one train coming into market, drawn by oxen of the finest form and size, in a high state of flesh, all harnessed without bows, but with an abundance of tassels and other ornaments attached to their heads. In the flesh market are sold by women, sausages, brains, and the offal, of different animals. The fish-market is also well supplied with a great variety of excellent fish.

By the polite attention of Mr. Relf, an English gentleman from Yorkshire, I walked with him, after breakfast, into the fine level country lying west of the city, between the two small rivers which empty into the sea about four miles distant from each other. Between these rivers is a flat of four miles in width, and seven or eight in length, for-

merly covered by the sea. The high road to Gibraltar, distant 75 miles, lies through this extensive plain, all of which is a soil of the richest quality.

The lots are of various dimensions, from 10 acres to 300 acres each, and are bordered by deep and broad trenches, on the banks of which are thick hedges of prickly pear of immense growth, or of cane ; and are from six to ten feet broad, and from twelve to fifteen feet high. These fields are interspersed with farm-houses, and elegant gardens, tastefully laid out, with pontanos and aqueducts to irrigate them through the dry season. On these grounds are raised, wheat, barley, maize, sweet potatoes, flax, hemp, oats, oranges, citrons, lemons, peaches and apples, with all kinds of garden vegetables. On some of these fields, the farmers are now sowing and ploughing in their wheat. In others, the wheat is at this time a foot high, very thick and flourishing. We passed over several lots, where scores of the peasants were digging their sweet potatoes. They first cut and carry off the haum, which they feed out to their oxen, mules, jacks, and goats. In one view, we counted upwards of one hundred yokes of cattle, ploughing in wheat. Nearly one third part of these teams were composed of heifers yoked together, of a good size, beautiful form and large growth. The oxen are the handsomest and best formed of any I ever saw ; all of them good beef. Their ploughs are the

most wretchedly constructed things imaginable. The beam, body, and handle, are formed of the natural crooks of a tree, *nosed* with a pointed shield of iron or steel, which roots up a furrow four or five inches deep, ten inches broad, and lays the mould equally on each side. No chain connected with the plough is used. The beam reaches to the yoke, and is lashed to it by a cord. They plough back and forth on the same side, without marking out lands or stetches. As they usually employ on these grounds from ten to fifteen ploughs, with a yoke of oxen to each, they mark out their work by running a plough from end to end of the field in the form of a semicircle. They commence by placing the whole of the teams on the curved line ; when the forward team arrives at the end of the piece, they all wheel about and return on the same line. In this mode, the increase of the furrows in the middle of the piece is in proportion to the width of the middle to that each way toward the ends, so that no short furrows are made.

On seeing their oxen work, both with the cart and the plough, I am fully convinced the Spanish method of harnessing oxen is preferable to ours. They use no bows ; the draught is applied to the head, that part of the ox where his greatest strength lies ; there is no pressure, therefore, by the bow on any part of the neck, to impede the free circulation of the blood, nor render the neck sore by

pinching or chafing. A broad band of leather, padded and quilted, is brought round the forehead, filling the space between the eyes and the horns, and fastened to the yoke by staples and buckles. The length, form, and size of the yoke is much like ours, but in fastening the tongue of their carts to the yoke, they are much in fault. It is placed the under side of the yoke, and lashed to it in the same manner as their plough-beams. A staple and ring is much better, for two reasons: 1st, the harnessing and unharnessing is more conveniently and quickly done—2d, the tongue of the cart has room to play or vibrate to the right and left in the ring without suddenly forcing the oxen by these motions. I noticed that the Spaniards, when they unharness from the cart or plough, seldom disengage the yoke from the tongue of the cart or beam of the plough.

On the south side of this extensive plain, and adjoining the sea, there is a portion of ground, from 50 to 100 acres, exclusively appropriated to the keeping and fattening swine of mature growth. There are no inclosures or pens: the swine are kept in herds from 20 to 100 each, and are fed in long troughs; in other troughs fixed in the ground, and level with the surface, the hogs are supplied with water, brought in subterranean aqueducts. The swine-herds, with their families and dogs, dwell in small cabins on the ground, built with reeds or

cane-poles, and thatched with straw or grass. The different herds are kept separate from each other ; this is done principally by the care and attention of the dogs, each of which knows every hog belonging to his herd. The number of swine I viewed here to-day is not less than 500, all of which are black and extremely fat, weighing upon an average, if butchered, 400 lbs. each. They are small frames, short-legged, and of fine form and proportions.

On our way returning to the city, called in and viewed the famous saw-mill establishment ; in which six perpendicular, and several circular saws are carried by steam. The quantity of stuff sawed here, and made up into boxes for raisins, lemons, and other fruits, is very great.

Nov. 26th. Walked before breakfast on the Alameda, and through the fruit market. Found the square where the market was yesterday morning, now clear, and a gallows erected near its centre. Learned that a man was to be hanged there at 10 o'clock. The hangman was making the necessary preparation about the gallows for this awful work. At 10 A. M. went with Capt. E. and Messrs. H. and S. to the place of execution. The criminal had committed four murders beside that for which he was now to suffer. The last was aggravated by circumstances of extreme cruelty. He assassinated and then robbed his uncle. His

money, and that of his friends given in bribery, had shielded him from the punishment his crimes deserved ; but his means being now exhausted, he was unable to buy off the penalty of the law, and must pay the forfeit with his life. A large collection of spectators, estimated at 10,000, filling the market square, and at the balconies, windows, and tops of the surrounding houses and towers, appeared to witness this disgusting spectacle. A company of armed infantry, and a small troop of horse formed a hollow square around the gallows. The sufferer was ushered in, riding upon a donkey, attended by the hangman and about a dozen priests, carrying in their hands small crucifixes. After a few moments spent in prayer, at the foot of the broad ladder, the executioner ascended it, leading the criminal, who, as he went up, kissed each step of the ladder. He was clad in a long white gown, girded about him, with a close white cap on his head, decorated with a cross of red cloth sewed upon it. An elderly priest followed up the sufferer, holding a crucifix at his breast, and dictating a form of prayer for the by-standers, to which the convict responded. During this time the hangman was placing the fatal cord about the neck of the sufferer, who then spoke in an audible voice of warning to all, asking their prayers for him, and requesting all those who forgave him, to hold up their hands. Some hissings and grumblings were

heard among the spectators, but few hands went up. I thought it 'not a vote.' The executioner, standing a little higher on the ladder, had already placed his left leg over the left shoulder of the criminal, and while the priest was praying, thrust aside the crucifix, and springing upon the shoulders of the convict, turned him off the ladder, and continued upon him, placing a handkerchief upon his face, several minutes, and then, holding on by the body, slid down. The priests continued for some time at the foot of the ladder, holding in their hands crucifixes and lighted lamps. The body of the sufferer, according to the usage here, is to hang till 4 P. M.

The office of executing criminals in the province, or, as it is yet called, the kingdom of Grenada, as well as in other parts of Spain, is regulated by law. A single individual is appointed for the whole province; and travels from place to place, as duty calls him. Having once accepted this appointment, he can never resign it, but by his own death. His necessary qualifications are, poverty, cruelty, activity, and total destitution of kindly feelings and of moral character. He is permitted to live only in those parts of the cities which are called 'butchers' quarters.' He is not paid by the job, but has a regular salary established by law. Every person throughout the province occupying a stall in the markets, and every store where goods are

sold, is compelled to pay him a small sum annually; this he rigorously exacts, being his own collector, and wearing on the front of his cap a small steel ladder, as a badge of his office, and a warrant of his authority. From this single source of revenue, I am well assured the sum received by the hangman of Grenada amounts to between three and four thousand dollars annually. In several other provinces of Spain, the sum is much greater than this. The present hangman of Grenada, who, when he received his appointment, was wholly destitute of property, is now rich; he lately married his eldest daughter to a young gentleman, and gave with her, as a marriage portion, thirty thousand dollars.

By this same *hangman law*, a court is established, which is holden at the prison from which the criminal is taken for execution, immediately after execution done. As soon as the hangman has finished his work at the gallows, he is arrested and brought before this court. After waiting a reasonable time, if no friend of the deceased convict, or other person appear to charge the hangman with unnecessary cruelty, or other improper conduct in performing the duty of his office, he is discharged. But if complaint be made against him, and supported by evidence, the court order him to be confined in the same prison, during their pleasure.

The method of originating criminal process and prosecuting the suit in the king's court, is singular ; and is well calculated to afford opportunity for bribery and corruption. *Scrivinos* are appointed for each district. They generally consist of needy young men who have acquired a smattering of criminal law, and the forms of process. Their official duties are to receive complaints for murder and other crimes, to issue writs of *capias* and *subpœna*, and bring the party and witnesses before them as courts of inquiry. The scrivino makes a record of the charges brought, with all the testimony exhibited on either side. This record is sealed by him and delivered to the king's solicitor, who enters it on the docket of the court having jurisdiction of the crime charged. On trial before this court, the record of the scrivino is to be considered as absolute verity, unimpeachable and conclusive upon the parties. The destiny of the accused, therefore, rests upon the evidence sent up in the record. A few doubloons seasonably slipped into the hand of the scrivino, works a wonderful effect upon the state of the evidence as placed on the record, and not unfrequently presents to the court a case of manslaughter or justifiable homicide, whereas, if truly recorded, would show one of wilful, deliberate murder. But if the accused and all his friends are moneyless, and no hope of a *douceur* can be entertained, the record

contains a true representation of the case. After sentence of death is pronounced, the convict has but *two* ways by which he can hope to escape the penalty of the law. One is, the king's pardon; the other, by a trick of the 'holy catholic church.' But as the latter requires a large sum of money, this 'benefit of clergy' is rarely obtained; the convict and his friends having generally exhausted all their means in 'buying out the law' on his former trials for like offences. The thing, however, when done, is managed in this way: the priests, on certain days of their own appointment, carry the *host* in procession under a canopy through the streets. On meeting this procession, 'every knee must bow.' If, by *mere chance*, and without calculation, this holy *brotherhood*, passing through the streets, should meet or fall in with the convict and *his* procession on their way to the place of execution, he is at once claimed as an innocent man: the *padres* alledging that by this special interposition of divine providence, is manifested the innocence of the supposed criminal. But before he is given up by the arm of civil power, to this privilege of sanctuary, these fathers are obliged to make oath that the meeting was purely providential, and not premeditated nor designed. This entitles the convict to free admission into the bosom of their church.

Mr. G. Reed this day received a letter from one

of his friends at Gibraltar, written two days since, in which he states the number of deaths there, since Sept. 1st. to be 1610, but that the number of deaths and new cases are now comparatively small.

Nov. 27th. Took an early walk on the Alameda, through the different markets, and around the great cathedral church; viewing with astonishment this stupendous edifice. It is said to cover as much ground as St. Pauls' at London. In the year 1528, the bishops and clergy obtained a royal grant from Philip, then king of Spain, appropriating a certain portion of the public revenue arising in the province of Grenada, for erecting and *finishing* this church. It is not yet finished: but, for more than two centuries last past, not a dollar has been expended upon it. In the plan and design of the edifice, a tower was to be placed on each of the four corners of the roof. One only is finished. The pillars of the other three are erected, but no dome is thrown over them. In the finished tower are placed nineteen bells, which chime admirably. The expense of building this cathedral, *thus far*, is variously estimated, from 15 to 20 millions of pounds sterling,—a greater sum than all the present churches and meeting houses in New England, and, perhaps may be added, in the United States, cost in building.

The present king of Spain, about two years

since, sent a message to the reverend archbishop, bishops, and clergy at Malaga, informing them that the financial concerns of the kingdom were greatly embarrassed by reason of the late troubles in their country ; that the state of the treasury was low, &c., requesting to be informed whether the revenue which had been appropriated for building their cathedral, might not now be applied to some other public use. To this royal message, the conclave gravely replied, ‘ their church was not yet *finished*.’ And so the matter rests, and will probably so rest for a century or two yet to come. The king is not insensible that his throne stands or falls by the influence of the ecclesiastics.

At 11 A. M., accompanied by Mr. Relf, walked out of the city, and over the same grounds we visited the day before yesterday. We extended our walk to the bank of the west river. It is speaking within bounds to say, that more than one thousand acres of this vast savanna, are this year cropped with the sweet potatoe : great quantities of them are shipped to Gibraltar and other places in Spain, France and Portugal. This land never rests ; for no sooner has it rewarded the farmer with one crop, than he begins to prepare it for another. In September he sows barley, and having reaped it about the latter end of April, or the first week in May, he immediately puts in maize or Indian corn, which comes off about the middle of

September. But before this ripens, he puts in sandias (melons) or some other esculent, which yields him a third crop in the course of the same year. In November he sows wheat, and in June reaps it. The produce of both wheat and barley is from 15 to 24 for one,—having sown of the former 2 bushels to an acre, and of the latter, between 3 and 4 bushels. Flax is put into the ground about the last of September or beginning of October, and comes off in May: but hemp, which is sown in April, continues on the ground till August. These, with cucumbers, (garbanzos) peas, French beans, lettuce, (alfalfa) form a rich variety of crops which, cherished by a bright sun and fed by abundant streams from the pontanas, prove a never failing source of plenty.—In the spring they abound with oranges and lemons; in summer they have plumbs, cherries, figs, apricots and nectarines; in autumn they gather grapes, and in winter a rich variety of fruits supplies their tables. Thus Ceres and Pomona appear to be engaged in a never ceasing contest which shall most contribute to the wealth, comfort and prosperity of this favored region.

Spent the evening at our lodgings in the agreeable conversation of Mr. Gordon, a Scotch gentleman, and several Spanish, English, and American gentlemen, now resident in Malaga.

Nov. 28th. By the politeness of Capt. Robbins,

of the brig *Argus*, of Boston, now lading here, was introduced to Mr. George Loring, formerly of Boston, now a wealthy wine merchant, established here. Received an invitation from Mr. L. to dine with him on Sunday next.

Nov. 29th. The people here consider this time as the commencement of spring. Green peas and string beans are now in perfection ; and yet the most delicious grapes of the past vintage are fresh and sound. At 9 A. M. went with Mr. George Read and viewed the interior of the cathedral, and heard the organ accompanying the morning service. I was astounded at the grandeur and elegance of style and taste, which are displayed in every part of this splendid edifice. In hastily casting an eye over the different parts, the columns, pillars, statues, altars, arches, gilding, paintings, crucifixes, chandeliers, lamps, organ, &c., of which I shall attempt no minute description, I experienced a degree of giddiness and confusion of intellect, somewhat greater, I thought, than I usually labor under.

Passing through the streets this afternoon, I noticed a tall, stout, coarse looking man, rather shabbily dressed, carrying a broad leathern belt slung over his shoulder, to which was appended bunches of keys of various sizes and forms ; his whole cargo, as I should judge, consisting of more than one thousand. He walked civilly along, gingling his

keys, without saying a word to any body. I learned, upon enquiry, his business was to supply all those who had broken or lost a key, and that he carried so great a variety about him, that every one might be furnished with such as suited their locks, and with small expense.

Dec. 1st. Much pained to learn, that by reason of a dispute arisen between the captain of the Factor and his consignee, respecting a charge of commissions made by the latter against the former, for supplies furnished the ship while at quarantine in this harbor, the ship is in danger of being delayed a longer time than was expected. The ill state of my health deprives me of the pleasure of dining this afternoon with my fellow travellers, Messrs. E. H. and S. at Messrs. Reads, to which we were yesterday invited.

Dec. 2d. Went with many others this afternoon, to see the much talked-about-*monster*, a bull, three years of age, having two heads and five horns. This wonderful *lusus naturæ* was bred in Andalusia, and has been exhibited as a show in France and several other parts of Europe. It is impossible for me to give a scientific description of it. In all its parts back of the shoulders, there is no deformity. On the right side of the *heads*, the ears, horns, eyes and muzzle, are of proper size and form. On the left side is a lump or protuberance of the size and form of the body of a small dog. This

appears to be an additional animal with the head turned back and connected with the main head, and has upon it two horns of full growth, with a fifth which is much smaller, and appears like an antler or sprout from the root of one of the large horns. It has four eyes, all of which are of proper form ; but the two outer eyes only are visible, except by pressing back the fleshy parts where the junction of the two heads is formed. On the right side of the gullet, about ten inches back of the mouth, comes out a flexible tube, about an inch in diameter, covered with skin and hair ; this, passing under the neck, comes up and enters the body of the additional animal, if it may be so called. Through this tube, or rather, hose, part of the masticated food is conveyed to it. * *

* * * * I am of opinion, on viewing this singular phenomenon, that this addition contains a maw and other parts of the intestines of a perfect animal.

Dec. 3d. Having been invited by Mr. Loring to call on him as often as I should find it convenient, I availed myself of his civility, and paid him a visit this afternoon. This gentleman is a native of Boston, and is now about fifty years of age. In the earlier part of his life he was employed as a ship-master, trading to Spanish America and other foreign parts. The course of that business

led him to this city about twenty years past ; soon after which he commenced the business of a wine-merchant. He soon established himself, married a Spanish lady, and has a family of several children ; his eldest son is now at school in Boston. By his gentlemanly deportment and integrity, Mr. L. has become the most distinguished wine merchant in Malaga. He retains all the affability and engaging manners of his native state, coupled with all the correctness and economy of an accomplished merchant. I took great satisfaction in viewing his extensive establishments, the vast quantity and different qualities of his wines, the order and arrangement of his buildings, process of fining, fermenting and putting up his wines. He is now in in partnership with a Swedish gentleman.

Dec. 4th. Cloudy, windy morning ; blowing a gale from E. S. E. and called here and at other parts of the Mediterranean, a *Levanter*. These winds rarely continue more than forty eight hours at one time ; and are made welcome to those navigators who are on their voyage through the Mediterranean into the Atlantic ; as it affords them a favorable opportunity for passing through the straits of Gibraltar. Regret much that the Factor is not prepared to commence her voyage, and take the benefit of this *Levanter*.

Walked this afternoon with Capt. Robbins to the fruit stores of Loring & Co., where we saw be-

tween thirty and forty persons busily employed in packing and boxing up raisins, lemons, oranges, citrons, &c. now engaged for several cargoes. Some hundreds of boxes are packed and branded here daily.

Mr. Bela, the supercargo of the ship Factor, having agreed with Messrs. Rein & Co. to ship a quantity of lead, now at Almeria, for the N. York market, the ship yesterday sailed from this harbor for Almeria to take in the lead as part of her cargo, and from thence to return to this port, and finish the remainder of her lading at Malaga. But by the *Levanter* the ship was driven back into port last evening, having slipped her cable in the offing where she first anchored. This unfortunate occurrence serves to retard her departure for the U. S.

Dec. 5th. Capt. Eldridge, not finding market for his cocoa here, has concluded to sail to-morrow for Barcelona. Messrs. H. and S. with myself, went on board the *Ann*, took our trunks and other baggage, and put them on board the *Factor*. In doing this, however, we were obliged again to go through all the vexatious ceremonies and expense of custom-house inspection.

Dec. 6th. *Levanter* continues, but somewhat moderated. At sun-rise, and again at 12 o'clock, cannon were fired, at the light-house and battery, in honor of the birth-day of her majesty the queen

of Spain. Breakfasted, by invitation of Capt. Floyd on board his ship, and viewed the accommodations for passengers. Wrote to my family, by Capt. R., who expects to sail to-morrow for Boston.

Dec. 7th. Capt. F. having invited me, I have agreed to go with him on his trip to Almeria, for the lead. At 3 P. M. under way, with a fair wind, which continues through the night.

Dec. 8th. At sun-rise, off the bay of Almeria, Cape de Gatt in sight, bearing E. N. E.; tacked and stood in for the harbor. At 1 P. M. came to anchor. At 5 P. M. visited by a *health-boat* from shore. Our bill of health, passports and papers examined.

Almeria, Dec. 9th. After breakfast, went on shore with Capt. F., were conducted to the health office, custom house and police offices; had our passports indorsed; delivered the supercargo's letter to Messrs. M'Donald, O'Connelly & Co., who inform us that the necessary license for shipping the lead on board, cannot be obtained from the proper authority till the 12th inst.; that the lead must then be taken in at Roquetas, near Adra; that it would be best for the ship to continue in this harbor till that time, on account of the swell and surf at the Roquetas landing place in rough weather.

Invited by Mr. O'C. to dine with him, at 2 P. M. Among the variety of viands, wines and fruit,

at this excellent dinner, was a Grenada mountain ham, so much esteemed by the gourmands of France and England. It is cured in snow and sugar without smoke, and with little or no salt. It is known abroad by the name of sweet-ham.

LETTER VIII.

Almeria, Dec. 11th, 1828.

DEAR SIR—

After breakfast, went on shore with Capt. F. ; called on Mr. O'C. and inquired concerning the license : were obliged to call again at the police office, and go through the farce of renewing our passports. No people in the world manage to make money out of a little thing, like Spaniards. After paying the customary fees, and making our bows, both of which appeared to be well accepted, we walked, in company with Mr. O'C., through the principal streets of this very ancient city, the last in Spain from which the Moors were driven.*

* It was stated to me by several Spanish gentlemen, both here and at Malaga, as a fact, recorded in the annals of Granada, that at the final expulsion of the Moors, in 1487, a royal order was made by Ferdinand and Isabella, that the families of

Almeria is a walled city, its population about 20,000. The fortifications are low, inconsiderable, and much out of repair. Within the walls of the city are three churches, one of which, St. John's, is very ancient; one other, without the walls, of later date, and style of architecture. There are also two convents of nuns, and three of friars. The city is compactly built, on a low flat of alluvial ground, of great fertility.

the Moors then remaining in Spain, should be transported to the African shore, and landed in Morocco, at the expense of the Spanish government. For this purpose, Spanish vessels were employed, and contracts made with the masters for a certain stipulated price per head, for all the Moors they should transport. They were shipped principally at Malaga and Almeria. Several of these vessels performed two trips in a day and night. This despatch excited some surprise among the Spanish officers; and upon inquiry, they found, that as soon as these vessels had advanced 20 or 30 miles from the harbors, the Moors were thrown overboard, and suffered to perish in the sea. This accounted for the speedy return of the vessels for a fresh cargo. But such was the spirit of the nation at that period, and such their hatred of the Moors, that no measures were taken to punish the perpetrators of these acts of cruelty. When we consider these barbarities, and those exercised by Pizarro and other Spaniards upon the unoffending and defenceless natives of South America, none can be found so blind as not to see the manifestation of the divine displeasure of an avenging God, visited upon this now wretched, impoverished and degraded nation. That cupidity, that *auri sacra fames*, which impelled the Spaniards to acts of unexampled cruelty, has entailed a 'curse not causeless,' upon their country.

The chief officer of the city and district is a governor, who is vested with civil and military jurisdiction ; and as judge, also, is the first executive officer, and protector of foreigners.

The export trade from this city is lead, barilla, and wheat ; but lead forms the principal article, amounting to 35,000 tons annually. The ore is rich, producing, when smelted, about 70 per cent. The lead mines in the mountains of Grenada were formerly the exclusive property of the king, and produced a large revenue to the crown. During the late revolution, they were almost wholly neglected. Since that period, a different order is established. All the *minas plomo* (lead mines) on the mountains of Grenada, are now considered as *common*, without any individual ownership. Any person wishing to occupy them, or any part of them, takes possession ; and during his occupancy, pays certain duties or customs, amounting in the whole, to 12 per cent. on the smelted lead, of which 7 per cent. goes to the church, and the remainder to the king's treasury. Upon a discontinuance of occupancy for six months, any other person may take possession, and work the mine on the same terms. The wealth and resources of Almeria consist principally in the product of these mines. Messrs. Rein & Co., merchants at Malaga, are now occupying sixteen smelting furnaces, in the vicinity of Almeria, at each of which 17,000

quintals of lead are annually manufactured. These constitute but a small portion of the mines wrought within the district of Almeria.

Walked this afternoon, attended by Mr. O'C., upon the wall, and through the different parts of the city, viewed the churches, convents, nunneries, gardens, old Moorish walls, castles, and towers, the latter of which are much impaired by time. In conversation this morning with Mr. * * * *, who is a Roman Catholic resident here, but a gentleman of liberal mind and extensive information, speaking of the corruptions and abuses which had crept into their church, he stated to me as a fact, within his knowledge, that about two years past, while an English ship lay off Roquetas, to which place she was bound for a cargo of lead, there came on a severe gale of wind from the S. E. which endangered the safety of the ship ;—that the Catholics in Roquetas offered up public prayers in their churches, that the ship might be driven on shore and wrecked, so that an opportunity might be afforded them for plunder ; the owners and crew of the ship being, as they supposed, heretics.

The permit being now procured, the Factor was ready to sail for Roquetas, about 8 miles west of Almeria, and take in the lead ; but there being a strong easterly wind, it would be impossible for the boats to bring off the lead, on account of the swell and surf at the landing place.

Roquetas, Dec. 12th. The wind having hauled to the N. E. weighed anchor, at 5 A. M. and under light sail dropped down to Roquetas, and anchored a mile and a half from the shore, near the old Moorish castle ; but the wind continuing, the surf was so great, that no communication could be had with the shore this day.

Dec. 13th. Fine, still, clear morning. All hands employed in discharging ballast overboard, to make room for the lead in the hold. Launches from shore commenced bringing off lead, at 9 A. M. Shipped, in the course of the day, 82 tons. At 2 P. M. went ashore, viewed the village and the old Moorish castle near the water's edge, now in ruins. The population of the village is about 3,000. They have two churches, but no fortification, mole, dock or wharf. The small plat of ground on which the village stands, is low, gravelly and unproductive. The inhabitants live principally by working the lead mines, and by bringing the lead into market at Roquetas, where it is bought and shipped. Their village lies at the foot of the mountain, on which, and within a few miles of the village, vast quantities of lead are smelted.

At 2 P. M. the last launch with lead went off to the ship, and at 4 was stowed away. Whole number of pigs or bars shipped, 3963, weighing from 120 to 135 lbs. each.

The ship being now ready to take her departure, the evening and night being clear and pleasant, with a good moon ; at 12 o'clock weighed anchor, and, favored with a land breeze, stood out to sea.

Dec. 16th. At sun-rise, off Adra. Wind being light, advanced but 15 or 16 miles the whole day ; but were compensated by a serene atmosphere, and sublime view of the snow-capped summits of the mountains of Grenada.

Dec. 18th. At sun-rise, off Velez Malaga. At 3 P. M. wind hauled to N. W. and enabled the ship to stand in for Malaga harbor, where she anchored at 4 P. M.

Malaga, Dec. 19th. After breakfast, went ashore, and spent the day in the agreeable company of my fellow-passengers. We are all cheered with a prospect of the Factor being ready to sail in eight or ten days for the U. States.

Dec. 20th. Walking to-day through the streets, and on the docks, I counted from fifteen to twenty crosses, some of which are standing single, and others affixed to the walls of houses, castles, and watch towers. I had also seen many standing by the road-side, in my rambles out of the city. I was informed these crosses were erected to mark the spot where persons had been assassinated. On each of them, or on the wall to which they were attached, if the victim had been a man of any distinction, his name, age, office, and time when

murdered, are inscribed. But the principal design of these disgusting memorials, is attributable to the pious fathers of the church. They feel such yearnings for souls in purgatory, that they let no untried means escape them, to draw money from the people, either for the use of the living or the dead. 'Here,' say they, 'a poor soul was suddenly sent to his long account, with all his imperfections on his head, unannealed ; not a moment's time allowed him for repentance or absolution ! And will you, can you be so *unchristian*, as to refuse a small sum for a mass to relieve his soul from purgatory ?' This appeal to *conscience* is made with such power as seldom fails of success.

Dec. 21st. Agreeably to invitation, called at 11 A. M. on Mr. L. to ride with him into the country. We took the road N. up the dry bed of the river, a broad and convenient highway, from 20 to 40 rods wide, walled on each side, to prevent overflowing in times of freshets from the mountains. About two miles from the city, we alighted, and committing the horse and chaise to the care of a servant, walked off half a mile to the right, through a narrow lane, to take a view of the aqueduct conveying water from the mountain into the city. It is constructed in the Roman manner, upon arches across the ravines and gorges of the mountain, and conducted by excavation through some of the highest hills. It is built of stone, tiles and bricks ; and is

3½ feet broad, and 4 feet deep, and now carries water sufficient to turn a grist-mill. Directly under the visible stream, is another of the same capacity, divided from the upper by a horizontal partition of tiles. The upper stream is the property of a company of individuals ; the under, belongs to the king. From the upper stream, the owners of several plantations, orange and lemon groves, vineyards, and gardens, through and near which this aqueduct passes, are supplied with water for the purpose of irrigation. Each of these owners has on his grounds a pontano, from 20 to 80 feet square, and from 10 to 15 feet deep, floored and walled with stone. These are filled by pipes conducting the water from the aqueduct. Each proprietor pays a stipulated price for this privilege. The surplus water is carried into the city, where it is distributed in pipes through several streets, for the accommodation of families. The under stream is used solely for public convenience. A few reservoirs in the public squares, and at some of the corners of the principal streets, are filled from it, and afford the finest watering places for cattle, and for other uses. The remainder, passing under ground, is discharged through a large conduit, into the harbor at the wall of the mole. This furnishes to vessels lying in port, one of the most convenient watering places in the Mediterranean. A boat, with empty casks, is rowed up to the mole, and

with the aid of a hose, the water is conducted into them, with but little labor. The length of the aqueduct is about ten miles, and is constantly kept in good repair: the water is clear, and of the best quality.

We visited several seats and plantations of great value, built and laid out with correct taste. The orange and lemon groves, now loaded with fruit, present a most charming view. Peas and beans in great abundance and variety; some in blossom, some podded, and others suitable for plucking. The jessamine, apricots, peaches, and many articles of flower shrubbery, in full bloom. The buds of the almond swollen, and will blossom in four or five days. Delightful climate!

We called at the noted seat lately owned and occupied by an English family, of the name of Powers. The mansion house, offices, out houses, gardens, gravel walks, reservoirs, vistas of the most beautiful cypress trees, orange and lemon groves, form, altogether, a kind of terrestrial paradise. On this small plantation, containing only 34 acres, are now standing 750 lemon trees, 480 orange and 430 cypress trees; all of which are irrigated when necessary, from aqueducts and reservoirs on the premises. The Powers family is now extinct; and the seat is offered for sale.

Returned into the city at 3 P. M. and dined with Mr. L.

Dec. 22d. The brig Thomas, Capt. Ring, bound to New York, warped out this afternoon, and, wind permitting, sails this evening. Had the pleasure to dine with Mr. Relf, on board the Factor. He has kindly favored me with the loan of a large file of London newspapers, of June, July, August, and September last.

Dec. 23d. Wore away the day, walking in different parts of the city. Among other things, viewed the now vacant square, near the water side, which, till within a year or two past, was used as a bull-baiting amphitheatre : that popular amusement, with all its cruelty, to which the Spaniards are so firmly attached. The brig Jasper, from New York, arrived here last night, after a short passage of 34 days, bringing letters and newspapers, by which it appears the presidential election terminates in favor of Gen. Jackson.

Dec. 24th. At 10 A. M. lighters began to come off with wine, raisins, &c. : was much pleased to hear Mr. Bela, the supercargo, give notice to Capt. F., that he should have the whole of the remaining cargo on board, and the necessary papers prepared, so that the ship might sail on Sunday next. Brig Malaga from Boston arrived here this morning.

Dec. 25th. Christmas. All here to-day is bustle, processions, music, frolic, dissipation, masses, ringing bells, and merry-making. The commemoration of the nativity of the Saviour, in all Catholic

countries, seems to be fixed upon and used as a day of general license for indulgence in such irregularities and practices as would disgrace the followers of the false prophet.

Dec. 26th. Cloudy, dark morning, wind W. ; brig Thomas yet lying off. At 2 P. M. dined with Mr. L. ; learn that among other irregularities, or rather regularities *here*, three men were assassinated in this city on Christmas eve, and four or five others stabbed, but not mortally. This being but a common and ordinary occurrence, is but little noticed, and has not in it sufficient interest to awaken inquiry among the citizens. It is coldly observed, by some of them ; ‘the number is quite as small, and indeed rather smaller than is usual on such occasions.’

Part of the ship’s crew employed in watering for the voyage, but no hope of getting off till Monday or Tuesday next.

Dec. 27th. Went on shore, and dined with Captains F., R. and Gillet, at ‘old John’s.’ The remainder of the day busily employed assisting Mr. Leach, one of the passengers, procuring and shipping passengers’ stores. Among other things, Mr. B. this day shipped 24 tons quicksilver, brought round from Seville.

Spent the evening very pleasantly, with Capt. Stroud, from London, on board his brig, accompa-

nied by Capts. Woodward and Andrews from England, all now at anchor in this harbor.

Dec. 28th. At 11 A. M. called on Mr. L., and by invitation rode out on horseback with him toward Velez Malaga, about five miles. Had the satisfaction to see scores of vine-dressers now employed with their pruning-hooks in the vineyards. They cut away every new branch at the old stock, excepting three or four, and on these they leave but four or five buds for the next year's growth. The stumps stand in rows about five feet apart from each other, and when pruned, have the appearance of a field of dead shrub-oak stumps, six or eight inches high. Dined with Mr. L. and slept on shore at 'old John's.' Good bed and clean sheets.

In this place I would remark, that since my arrival in Europe, and throughout my tour thus far, I have often been led to the most painful reflections upon the intemperate use of ardent spirits, which so alarmingly prevails in my own country. It is with great satisfaction I am warranted to say, that while in Greece, Asia Minor, Malta, Tunis, Port Mahon, and Spain—in the whole about six months, I never saw a native of either of these countries in any degree intoxicated : but in most of them, many English, Scotch, Irish, Russians, and (I blush for shame when I say it) *Americans*, in a state of sottish drunkenness. These are wine countries.

It has often been remarked, that the inhabitants of all such countries are distinguishable from others by their disuse of intoxicating liquors. This is literally correct, so far as I have had opportunity of judging. The wines generally drunk there, possess but a small degree of intoxicating properties, not even as great as the well made and well wrought cider of New England, and are the common and every day beverage at the table.

It is said by the wine-merchants, and wine-adulterers in the U. States, that it is necessary to add spirits to all imported wine, in order to prepare it for a sea-voyage, and prevent an acetous fermentation. This is not true, and is used only as a pretence, under which they drug and poison most of their wines, increasing the quantity by articles of less value, thereby enabling themselves to increase their profits.

All foreign wines, properly fermented and fined, suffer no deterioration by the longest voyages, and through the warmest latitudes ; but rather increase in their richness and flavor.

Both in Greece and Spain, I have had frequent opportunities of witnessing the process of fermenting and fining their wines. Immediately after passing through the press, the wine is placed in vats or casks, in a cool under-ground room or deep cellar, where the temperature is regulated by ventilators. If, by reason of too great warmth, the

fermentation be too active, and in danger of becoming acetous, cooler air is admitted through the ventilators. By exposure of new wine to the sun or a heated air, it soon becomes acetous, and makes the best vinegar. After wine is once pricked, as it is termed, it can never, by any process, be restored. Brandy, sugar, water, sweet cider, and many other articles of a more deleterious nature, may be, and often are thrown in, to make such wine saleable, but its vinous properties, the real juice of the grape, are forever lost ; and this compound liquor becomes a poison of the most destructive character.

Temperance in *eating*, also, is not less remarkable and praiseworthy among these people, than temperance in drinking. It is indeed astonishing to an American to observe, with how small a quantity of animal food, the Greeks and Turks, particularly, sustain themselves, and preserve their health, activity and strength. No people have I yet seen, who possess all these in a higher degree. Much the greater part of the animal food they use, is cooked in soups, with an abundance of vegetables of various kinds. These soups rest lightly and easily upon the stomach, and impart health and vigor to the constitution.

Dec. 31st. At 6 P. M. the shipment of the cargo was finished, excepting a few articles of provisions for the passengers. The mizen and forward

hatches were closed. Messrs. H., S. and L. brought on board their bedding, trunks, and other baggage. Expect the ship will haul out to-morrow, and set sail at evening, should the wind be fair. Though extremely anxious to commence the voyage, I am not without apprehensions respecting the dangers and hardships with which such a voyage, at this season of the year, must necessarily be attended.

Jan. 1st, 1829. Wind being W. and blowing fresh, the ship could not be warped out of the harbor, if otherwise ready : sadly disappointed in my hope of commencing our voyage on the commencement of the new year. At 3 P. M. dined with Mr. L. in company with ten gentlemen, part of whom are Americans, part Spaniards, part English, and the remainder Germans. After dinner, took my leave of Mr. L. and his family, with feelings of the deepest gratitude for the kind attentions, hospitality, and favors received of that gentleman, since my arrival at Malaga.

Jan. 2d. The ship being now ready to sail, at 11 A. M. got up our stern anchor, kedged out, and hoisted sail at sun-down, wind light from off land. Messrs. Loring, Barrel, Relf, Reads, Nixon, Plows, and several other gentlemen, came off in boats to take leave of us, and wish us a pleasant voyage, and safe arrival at New York. From all the above named gentlemen, we had received such kind attentions and civilities during our long residence

among them, that the parting ceremonies were attended with tender feelings, on our part at least. On leaving the harbor, we were met by a head wind, which continued fresh through the night. The ship labored and plunged heavily, as was expected from the kind of cargo with which she was laden.

Jan. 3d. Head wind continues. At sun-rise, made the rock of Gibraltar, distant 25 miles. At 8 A. M. off Marbella, a town about 30 miles W. of Malaga, and famous for the vast quantity of plumbago (black lead) manufactured there. Continued through the day beating against a strong head wind, advancing but slowly toward the straits. At evening, ran in under the N. shore, and lay in calm water through the night.

Jan. 4th. The rock of Gibraltar, Europa point, Apes hill and Ceuta, all in plain view; the former about 10 miles distant, bearing W. N. W. Now in sight, more than 100 sail, in and about the bay and rock, waiting, like us, for a fair wind to waft us through the straits.

From this to the 13th inst. such was the prevalence of westerly winds, that we were all compelled to beat about, lying off and on, and heaving to day and night; several times driven back nearly to Malaga: most of the time attended with dark, thick weather, squalls, rain, thunder and lightning;

and in danger of running foul of each other, during the dark nights.

Jan. 13th. At 2 this morning, to our great joy, a light breeze sprung up, E. N. E. ; set the sails, and laid our course for the gut. At 7 off the rock ; wind freshens to a stiff breeze. At 9, passed Tariffa light—90 vessels, in one view, shaping their course with us, under a press of sail. At 12, off Capé Spartel. At 2 P. M. passed through Trafalgar bay, and at 4 took my last view of Europe and Africa. May that kind Providence which has protected me thus far, give me a prosperous voyage to my native shores.

Jan. 16th. Passed the Madeiras during the last evening and night, leaving them about 100 miles to the N.—our course S. S. W. At 12 o'clock, our Latitude $31^{\circ} 28'$, W. Lon. $15^{\circ} 20'$.

Jan. 19th. At 8 A. M. made the islands of Palma and Ferro, two of the Canaries, bearing E. S. E. about 30 miles distant, having passed Teneriffe before day light.

Jan. 28th. Strong breeze N. W. ; ship rolls heavily ; at 8 A. M. passed a brig to windward, course N. E. Now near the middle of the Atlantic ; 26 days from Malaga, and 15 from Gibraltar. Saw yesterday and to-day several grampus whales, sheer-waters, and large shoals of flying fish.

Feb. 1st. Weather clear, and uncomfortably warm. Wind N. but light ; 3 knots.

Saw this forenoon two Tropic birds. This rare bird, I understand, is never seen, except at and within the tropics. It is of the size of the white gull, plumage white, with a pointed tail, in the form of a marlin spike, 18 inches in length. They are of a solitary character, never seen in flocks, and but seldom in pairs. Gulf-weed, in small parcels. Lat. $19^{\circ} 58'$, Lon. $45^{\circ} 21'$.

Feb. 2d. Clear, warm and calm. At day-break, this morning, a multitude of small fish was discovered about the ship. Hooks and lines were immediately put in requisition, and great sport enjoyed, by taking as many as were desired. This excellent fish is of the shape and size of the black, or rock-fish of America, and takes the bait with great avidity. About 8 A. M. the dolphins appeared in schools of hundreds. Of this most beautiful of all the fishes of the sea, we took but three. Many were lost by breaking our hooks, or tearing out the mouth, just before securing them on deck. The beauty and variety of colors displayed by this singular fish, exceed any description in my power to give. Their weight from 14 to 18 lbs.

Feb. 3d. Saw this day five large whales, one of which came near the ship, and afforded us a full and fair view of its enormous magnitude. Vast numbers of dolphins around the ship, but none caught. Saw many instances of that strong and active fish chasing the flying fish with a velocity really surprising. The dolphin is, at sea, among

the smaller fishes, much like the hawk on land, among birds.

Feb. 4th. Warm and calm : had great sport this forenoon, taking 6 dolphins ; also saw 5 or 6 large whales, with one calf, near the ship. Dreary prospect of a long voyage. Lat. $20^{\circ} 40'$, Lon. $48^{\circ} 14' W$.

Feb. 13th. This day, Lat. $24^{\circ} 31'$, Lon. $60^{\circ} 58'$, by chronometer, spoke the schr. Only Son, Capt. Warren, from Lisbon, bound to Wilmington, out 37 days. Capt. F. went on board her, and obtained a small quantity of bread, some rice and tobacco, of all which we stood in need.

Feb. 15th. Having now left the trade winds, and encountered the tug of the voyage, no hopes can be entertained of good weather and pleasant sailing for the remainder. At 9 P. M. took in topgallant sails, wind blowing a gale. Ship labors much, plunging heavily against a dead sea.

Feb. 16th. Gale continues with increased violence. At 6 A. M. the bars of lead on the spar deck fetched away, and many other things, both between decks and in the cabin were thrown into confusion. At 1 P. M. storm increases, with black clouds, violent squalls, copious showers, and tremendous peals of thunder : most of the sails taken in, or reefed, and the ship laid to, with her helm lashed. No observation taken this day.

Feb. 21st. This may be marked as a day of trouble. At 2 P. M. the ship, by the stroke of a heavy

sea on her stern, pitched her bowsprit, anchor-stocks, and fore-castle many feet under water. The shock was tremendous. The stern boat, with all her fastenings, and one of the davits, ripped off in a second, and lost. The captain, first mate, and passengers, with soup plates in their hands had commenced their dinner. The shock instantly threw us all from the table, into a promiscuous heap on the forward side of the cabin. Every plate was broken; each bosom and coat pocket received a share of the soup. The meat dishes, with their contents, accompanied with all the plates, knives, forks, and other vessels on the table, went into the same heap of ruin, and most of them broken. A flood of water rushed down the companion-way, and gave an hour's employment for the steward with his buckets.

Feb. 23d. Gale continues without abatement; losing latitude so dearly gained. At 4 P. M. a heavy sea broke over us, with a noise like the report of a cannon; part of our bulwarks, on the weather side stove in, and a greater part on the leeward side carried away. Ship labors; rolling heavily; leaks gain upon the pumps. Lat. by chronometer, $31^{\circ} 24'$, Lon. $69^{\circ} 40'$. Put on allowance of water.

Feb. 26th. The increased violence of the gale, attended by squalls and loud peals of thunder, excited some alarm among the stoutest on board. At 2 P. M. double reefed top-sails. At 7 lay to,

main-top sail split. By order of Capt. F. threw over-board 180 bars of lead. Leaks increasing, gained upon the pumps the last 12 hours.

Feb. 27th. Gale being less violent this forenoon, overhauled and repaired the pumps. At 9 A. M. unlashd the helm. P. M. ; gale increasing, with enormous swells, a further quantity of lead thrown overboard. Our course N. N. E. Lat. $33^{\circ} 29'$, Lon. $72^{\circ} 30'$.

Feb. 28th. Lead between decks fetched away, and a further quantity thrown overboard. No observation.

March 2d. Close reefed top-sails ; wind N. W. leaks gaining fast on the pumps : no observation.

March 5th. At 7 A. M. soundings, 45 fathoms ; at 12 o'clock, 25 fathoms ; spoke ship Telegraph : no observation.

March 7th. Dark thick weather ; snow and sleet. At 6 P. M. advanced within 8 or 10 miles of Sandy Hook, but as no pilot boat appeared, lay off through the night, in the course of which, fired two guns, for a pilot.

March 8th. At 8 A. M. pilot came out, and at 6 P. M. we arrived at New York, after a long and tedious voyage of 66 days from Malaga.

The kind attentions I have received from the Chairman and other gentlemen of the Greek Committee, since my arrival here, deserve my particular and grateful acknowledgments.

ACCOUNT OF THE AGENTS

For the Distribution of the Cargo of the Brig Herald.

✎ An apology is due to the donors of these charities, for the delay of the Agents to publish their account at an earlier period. This delay has been occasioned by the long protracted illness of Mr. Stuyvesant, both in Greece and since his return.

1. An account of the provisions and clothing distributed to the poor residing in and opposite to Poros, at Apathia, Katara, Tacticupolis of Methana, to those living in the woods and mountains, and to those who at different times were brought from slavery in Egypt.

| | | | |
|------------------------------------------------|---|---|------------|
| The number of families who received were | - | - | 1190 |
| The No. of individuals who received provisions | - | - | 4798 |
| The No. of do. do. clothing | - | - | 3585 |
| Flour and meal distributed at those places | - | - | barrel 365 |
| Bread do. do. | - | - | 13 |
| Beans and peas do. do. | - | - | 28 |
| Beef and pork do. do. | - | - | 19 |
| Potatoe flour do. do. | - | - | 1 |
| Boxes of clothing do. do. | - | - | boxes 62 |

The following were the numbers of the boxes and the places from whence they came, viz.

| | | | |
|-----|------------------------------------------|-----|--------------------------------------------------|
| No. | | 138 | From Middlebury, Conn. |
| 2 | From Lebanon, Conn. | 144 | " Hudson Female Associa- tion, N. Y. |
| 3 | " Norwich, " | 145 | " " " |
| 36 | " Sherman, " | 148 | " Hillsdale and Claverack, Columbia Co. N. Y. |
| 72 | " Washington, " | 152 | " Durham, " |
| 91 | " Onondaga Court House Village, N. Y. | 153 | " Wheatland, " |
| 113 | " Providence, R. I. | 157 | " Rochester, " |
| 115 | " " " | 160 | " Rensselaer and Albany Co. N. Y. |
| 121 | " Pawtucket, " | 163 | " Fairport, " |
| 133 | " Chesterville, in Saybrook, Conn. | | |

| No. | | No. | |
|-----|----------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------------------|
| 168 | From Goshen, N. Y. | 253 | Unknown where from |
| 173 | " Albany, " | 262 | From Monkton, |
| 181 | " Watertown, Jefferson Co. N. Y. | 266 | " Whitestown, Oneida Co. N. Y. |
| 183 | " Sacketts Harbour, N. Y. | 268 | " " " |
| 200 | " Troy, " | 271 | " Penfield, Monroe Co. N. Y. |
| 210 | " Parma, " | 272 | " " " |
| 212 | " Greece, Monroe Co. " | 275 | " Martinsburgh, " |
| 215 | " Marcellus, " | 272 | " Buffalo, " |
| 218 | " Pittsfield, Mass. | 278 | " " " |
| 219 | " Ellsworth, in Sharon, Conn. | 280 | Unknown, |
| 226 | " New Berlin and Columbus, N. Y. | 288 | " Franklin, Conn. |
| 228 | " West Bloomfield, N. Y. | 291 | " Canterbury, " |
| 229 | " " " | 293 | " Rodman, Le Roy and Belleville, N. Y. |
| 241 | " Dorchester, Mass. | 295 | " Sandyhill, " |
| 242 | " " " | 303 | " White Creek, Cambridge and Jackson, N. Y. |
| 245 | " Windham, Conn. | 307 | " Evans Mills, " |
| 252 | " Plattsburgh, N. Y. | 317 | " Mendon, Mass. |

2. An account of the provisions and clothing distributed to the refugees in the island of Egina.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|---|------|
| The No. of families who received were | - | 1756 |
| of individuals who received provisions were | - | 5401 |
| of do. do. clothing | - | 3336 |
| of barrels of flour and meal distributed were | - | 272 |
| do. of bread | - | 2 |
| do. of beans and peas | - | 4 |
| of boxes of clothing distributed were | - | 30 |

| No. | | No. | |
|-----|------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------|
| 8 | From Norwich, Conn. | 213 | From Rochester, N. Y. |
| 108 | " Fall-River Village, Mass. | 214 | " Hanover, N. J. |
| 116 | " Masons-ville, Thompson, Conn. | 224 | " Bethlehem, Conn. |
| 112 | " Providence, R. I. | 231 | " West Bloomfield, N. Y. |
| 120 | " Pawtucket, " | 248 | " Butternuts, " |
| 124 | " Goshen, N. Y. | 247 | " Catskill, " |
| 136 | " Chazy, " | 257 | " Poughkeepsie, " |
| 154 | " Wheatland, " | 299 | " Martinsburgh, " |
| 166 | " Schoharie, " | 70 | " Whitehall, " |
| 171 | " Albany, " | 302 | " Henderson, " |
| 186 | " Homer, " | 61 | " Glens-falls, " |
| 196 | " New Hartford, Oneida Co. N. Y. | 315 | " Sullivanville, Chittenango, N. Y. |
| 197 | " Valley Falls, Mass. | 327 | " Leicester, Mass. |
| 198 | " Westford Society, Ashford, Conn. | 320 | " West Mendon, Mass. |
| | | 117 | " Albany, N. Y. |
| | | 319 | " H. Platt, Jun. |

3. An account of the provisions and clothing distributed at Navarino, and among those who live in the neighbouring mountains of Navarino, Arcadia, Sotirie, Petrochori, Chasanaga, Pisaski, Sumanaga, Giuvaliovori, Niclena, Pispisa, Platanos, Chores, Sapriki, Veristia, Potamia, Muzusta, Gargaliani, Pyrgos, Pedemenos, Miniaki, and Paniza.

| | |
|------------------------------------------------|------|
| The No. of families who received were | 850 |
| of individuals who received provisions were | 4151 |
| do. do. clothing, | 3767 |
| of barrels of flour and meal distributed, were | 210 |
| of do. of bread | 6 |
| of boxes and tierces of clothing, were | 32 |

| No. | | No. | |
|-----|----------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------|
| 17 | From Tomkinsville, N. Y. | 156 | From Durham, Conn. |
| 20 | " Hartford, Conn. | 155 | " Wheatland, N. Y. |
| 21 | " " " | 159 | " Meredith, " |
| 23 | " " " | 182 | " Watertown, " |
| 25 | " Berlin, Britain Society, Conn. | 199 | " Middlebury, Vermont. |
| 38 | " New Milford, Conn. | 237 | " Berkshire, Mass. |
| 56 | " Sandisfield, Mass. | 255 | " Shenectady, " |
| 62 | " New Haven, Conn. | 258 | " Poughkeepsie, N. Y. |
| 63 | " " " | 259 | " North East Dutchess Co. N. Y. |
| 65 | " " " | 260 | " Gorham, Conn. |
| 66 | " " " | 286 | " Sweden, N. Y. |
| 81 | " Stillwater, N. Y. | 290 | " Lisbon, Hanover, N. Y. |
| 90 | " Woodbury, Conn. | 311 | " New York City, |
| 142 | " New Preston, " | 312 | " " " |
| 146 | " Hillsdale, N. Y. | 314 | " " " |
| 150 | " Catskill, " | 356 | " " " |

4. Account of the distributions at Clarentza, Vatholonius, Elia, Gastouni, &c. by the assistance of Dr. John D. Russ.

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------|------|
| The No. of families who received were | 531 |
| of individuals who received provisions were | 1892 |
| do. do. clothing | 1873 |
| of barrels of flour and meal distributed were | 79 |
| do. bread | 33 |
| do. beans and peas | 9 |
| of boxes of clothing | 18 |

| No. | | No. | |
|-----|-------------------------------------|-----|------------------------------------|
| 1 | From Pomfret Village Factory, Conn. | 53 | From New York City, by Mrs. Innes, |
| 13 | " Fairfield, Conn. | 74 | " Saugatuck, Conn. |
| 14 | " Newburgh, N. Y. | 78 | " Brownville, Jefferson Co. N. Y. |
| 18 | " First Parish, Wethersfield, Conn; | 87 | Stockbridge, Mass. |
| 52 | " New York City, by Mrs. Innes, | 149 | " Canandaigua, N Y. |

| No. | | No. | |
|-----|--------------------------------------|-----|---------------------------|
| 179 | From Smithville, Jefferson Co. N. Y. | 265 | From Pittsford, Mass. |
| 203 | " Troy, N. Y. | 281 | " Ogden, Monroe Co. N. Y. |
| 232 | " Lebanon, Columbia, Co. N. Y. | 289 | " Franklin, Conn. |
| | | 305 | " Glens Falls, N. Y. |
| | | 308 | " Evan's Mills, " |

5. Account of the distributions at Patras, to the refugees from Missolonghi, and the poor from Vostitza and other villages.

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|------|
| The No. of families who received were | 959 |
| of individuals who received provisions were | 2772 |
| do. do. clothing | 2650 |
| of barrels of flour and meal distributed were | 194 |
| of do. of bread | 33 |
| of do. of beans and peas | 5 |
| of bags of potatoe flour | 15 |
| of boxes and tierces of clothing distributed were | 61 |

| No. | | No. | |
|-----|----------------------------------|-----|--------------------------------------|
| 4 | From Norwich, Conn. | 89 | From Woodbury, Conn. |
| 5 | " " " | 103 | " Providence, R. I. |
| 7 | " " " | 106 | " " " |
| 9 | " First Society, Saybrook, Conn. | 108 | " " " |
| 10 | " Lyme, Conn. | 109 | " " " |
| 16 | " Salem-bridge, Conn. | 119 | " Pawtucket, R. I. |
| 19 | " Hartford, Conn. | 135 | " West Farms, N. Y. |
| 24 | " Berlin, Britain Society, Conn. | 127 | " Southbury, |
| 29 | " Guilford, Conn. | 128 | " Derby, Conn. |
| 30 | " Troy, N. Y. | 129 | " " " |
| 33 | " Newark, N. J. | 130 | " West Stockbridge, Mass, |
| 42 | " New London, Conn. | 132 | " Bethel Parish, Danbury Conn. |
| 41 | " " " | 134 | " Canton, Conn. |
| 48 | " Canterbury, " | 143 | " Hudson, N. Y. |
| 51 | " Middletown, " | 158 | " Rochester, " |
| 54 | " N. York, by Mrs. Innes, | 170 | " Albany " |
| 58 | " Litchfield, Conn. | 187 | " Homer, " |
| 59 | " " " | 189 | " Utica, " |
| 68 | " New Preston, 3rd School, Conn. | 190 | " Hamilton, Madison Co. N. Y. |
| 71 | " Washington, Conn. | 191 | " Lebanon, N. Y. |
| 75 | " Saybrook, " | 195 | " New Hartford, Oneida Co. N. Y. |
| 77 | " Lenox, Mass. | 209 | " Parma, N. Y. |
| 79 | " Greenville, Green Co. N. Y. | 220 | " Lansingburgh, N. Y. |
| 80 | " Jefferson, N. Y. | 222 | " Waterbury, Conn. |
| 82 | " New Brunswick, N. J. | 249 | " Cocksakie and New Baltimore, N. Y. |
| 84 | " Sharon, Conn. | 63 | " Pittsford, Monroe Co. N. Y. |
| 86 | " Newport, R. I. | 264 | " " " |
| 88 | " Waterford, N. Y. | | |

| No. | | No. | |
|-----|--------------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------------|
| 267 | From Whitestown, Oneida Co. N. Y. | | and Jackson, N. Y. |
| 269 | " " " | 310 | From Alexandria, Jefferson Co. N. Y. |
| 283 | " Riga, Monroe Co. N. Y. | 35 | " Columbia, Herkimer Co. N. Y. |
| 300 | " White Creek, Cambridge | | |

6. Account of the distributions at Agios hostes, to the Missiholonghiotes, at Basi Anatolico, and at Basiladi.

| | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------|---|---|-----|
| The No. of families who received, were | - | - | 150 |
| No. of individuals who received provisions, were | - | - | 168 |
| No. do. do. clothing | - | - | 868 |
| No. of barrels of flour and meal distributed, were | - | - | 60 |
| No. do. beans and peas | - | - | 4 |
| No. of boxes of clothing | - | - | 11 |

| Viz. No. | | No. | |
|----------|------------------------------|-----|--------------------------|
| 15 | From Goshen So. Lebanon, Ct. | 164 | From Mount Morris, N. Y. |
| 28 | " Guilford, Ct. | 167 | " East Bloomfield, N. Y. |
| 37 | " New Milford, Ct. | 236 | " Cazenovia, N. Y. |
| 40 | " New London, Ct. | 256 | " Poughkeepsie, N. Y. |
| 85 | " Sharon, Ct. | 299 | " Whitehall, N. Y. |
| 139 | " Ballston, N. Y. | | |

7. Account of the distributions at Kitries, among the suffering inhabitants of Kalamata, Kalybia, Asprochoma, Kalami, Fruzala, Kamari, Delimemi, Fermeri, Vaisaga, Gadurochori, Drachataga, Siala, Lezi, Husampasa, Burnosi, Carteroli, Androusa, Marromatis, Nisi, Limochori, Piperitza, Balaga, Aslanaga, and Paleo Castro.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------|---|---|------|
| The No. of families who received, were | - | - | 959 |
| No. of individuals who received provisions, were | - | - | 3302 |
| do. do. clothing, were | - | - | 3331 |
| No. barrels of flour and meal distributed, were | - | - | 223 |
| do. beans, do. | - | - | 5 |
| do. potatoe flour, do. | - | - | 20 |
| do. bread, do. | - | - | 82 |
| No. of boxes of clothing distributed, were | - | - | 56 |

| Viz. No. | | No. | |
|----------|---------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 6 | From Norwich, Ct. | 83 | From Sharon, Ct. |
| 11 | " Griswold, Ct. | 93 | and 95 Baltimore, |
| 12 | " Mill River, Ct. | 96 | " Sangersfield, N. Y. |
| 26 | " Farmington, Ct. | 99 | " Kinderhook, N. Y. |
| 31 | " Newark, N. J. | 102 | " Newtown, Ct. |
| 32 | " do. | 104, 105, 107, 110, | Providence, R. I. |
| 39 | " New Milford, Ct. | 123, | " Goshen, Ct. |
| 41 | " New London, Ct. | 125 and 126, | Cow Neck, L. I. N. Y. |
| 41 | " do. | 140 | " Courtland Village, N. Y. |
| 49 | " Preston, N. Y. | 161 | East Bloomfield, N. Y. |
| 57 | " Sandisfield | 165 | " Schoharie, N. Y. |
| 60 | " Litchfield, Ct. | 169 and 178 | Albany, N. Y. |
| 64 | " New Haven, Ct. | 184 | " Sacket's harbor, N. Y. |
| 73 | " Canaan, Ct. | 193 | " Danbury, Ct. |
| 76 | " Essex, Essex, co. N. Y. | 201 | " Troy, N. Y. |

| No. | No. |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 207 From Troy, N. Y. | 270 From Genesee, N. Y. |
| 205 " Nassau and Stephentown, N. Y. | 273 " Penfield, N. Y. |
| 221 " Lansingburgh, N. Y. | 274 " Livingston, Columbia co. N. Y. |
| 238, 239, 240, 243 and 244, Dor- chester, Mass. | 282 " Ogden, Monroe co. N. Y. |
| 246 " Lowville, N. Y. | 284 " Riga, Monroe co. N. Y. |
| 250 " Hollis. | 285 " Bergen, N. Y. |
| 254 " Sempronius, N. Y. | 292 " Rochester, N. Y. |
| 261 " Gorham, Ontario co. N. Y. | 318 " Mendon, Mass. |

8. Account of the distribution of clothing at Salamis, among the refugees from different parts of Roumelia.

| | |
|--------------------------------------------|------|
| The No. of families who received, were | 474 |
| No. of individuals who received, were | 1457 |
| No. of boxes of clothing distributed, were | 21 |

| Viz. No. | No. |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 50 From Middletown, Ct. | 233 From Mansfield, Ct. |
| 67 " New Preston, Ct. | 251 " Rutland and Ellisburgh, N. Y. |
| 101 " Peekskill, N. Y. | 287 " Cherry Valley, N. Y. |
| 98 " Stuyvesant, N. Y. | 69 " Albany, N. Y. |
| 115 " Providence, R. I. | 296 " Castleton, Rensselaer co. N. Y. |
| 172 " Albany, N. Y. | 298 " Carthage, |
| 185 " Jewett's Village, Ct. | 301 " Sherbron, |
| 206 " Brunswick, N. Y. | 304 " Norwich, Chenango co. N. Y. |
| 208 " Nassau, Rensselaer co. N. Y. | 306 " Watertown, Jefferson co. N. Y. |
| 216 " Preble, Cortland co. N. Y. | |
| 225 " Southington, Ct. | |
| 263 " West Bloomfield, N. Y. | |

9. Delivered to Dr. Howe, for the use of the colony and the settlement called Washingtonia, established by him on the isthmus of Corinth.

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 68 barrels flour and meal, | 50 barrels beef and pork, |
| 2 do. bread, | 5 do. potatoe flour, |
| 1 do. beans, | 8 boxes of clothing. |

| Viz. No. | No. |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 22 From Hartford, Ct. | 175 From Albany, N. Y. |
| 147 " Richmond, Mass. | 202 " Troy, N. Y. |
| 151 " Durham, Mass. | 204 " Schaticoke, N. Y. |
| 174 " Albany, N. Y. | 223 " Waterbury, Ct. |

10. Presented to the President of Greece, for the use of the Orphan Asylum, 150 barrels of bread, and 1800 packs of cotton and cloth.

11. The remainder of the goods were disposed of as follows: Three barrels of pork were spoiled and thrown away. Gave to Geo. Constantine for this faithful services one barrel of bread and one of beef. Gave to the captain of the Greek brig twenty barrels of bread and one of beef, according to charter, and for stores on board, two barrels of bread and one of pork.

Gave to the American Hospital, in charge of Dr. Russ, established at Hexamillia, on the isthmus of Corinth, boxes of clothing, No.

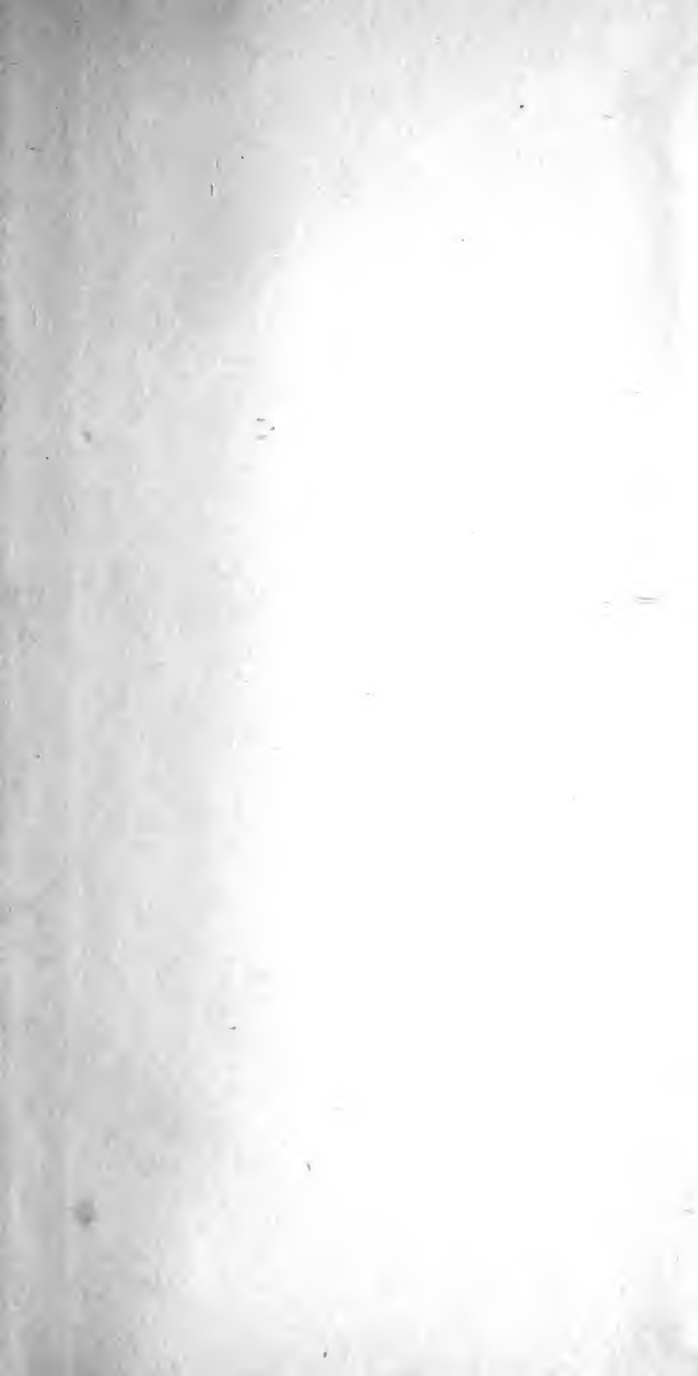
- | | | | |
|-----|----------------------|---------|-----------------------------|
| 97 | From New London, Ct. | No. 211 | From Greece, Monroe co. |
| 176 | " Albany, N. Y. | | N. Y. |
| 180 | " Sempronius, N. Y. | | Also a box of medicine, and |

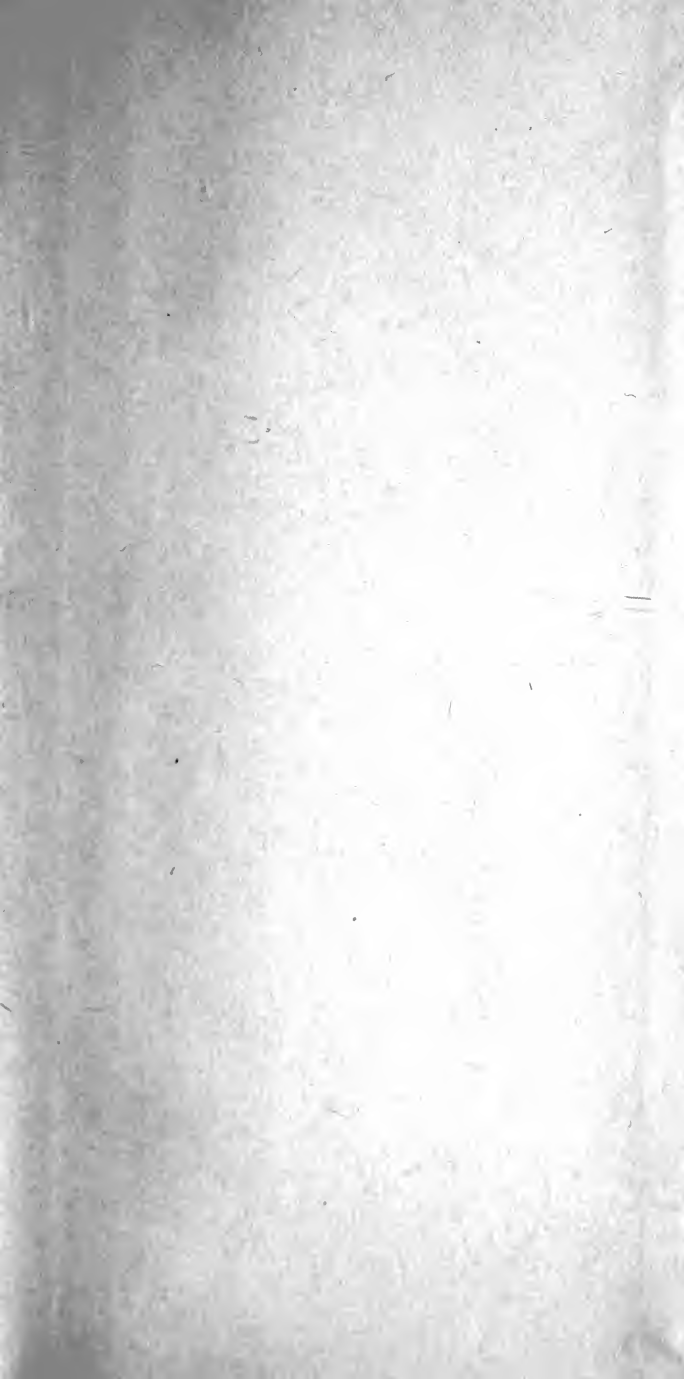
Two boxes of soap.

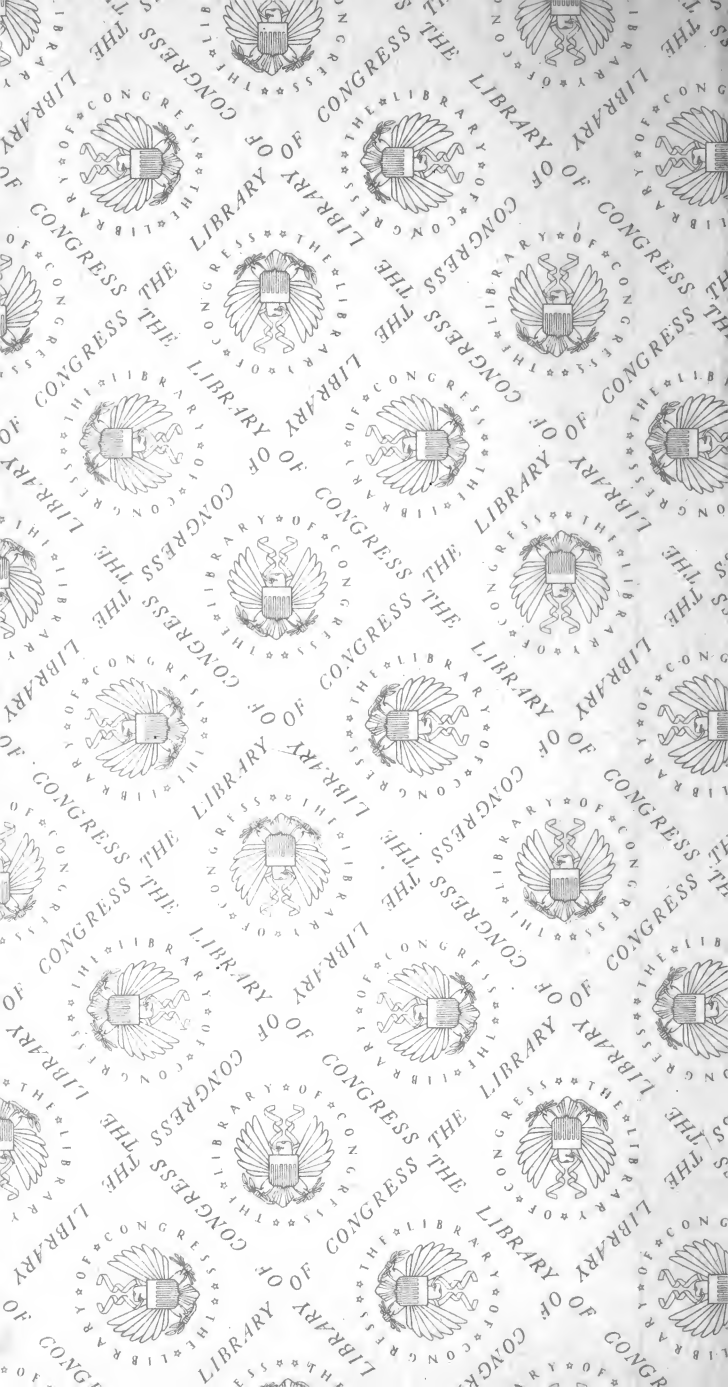
Box No. 117, from Fall River Village, Mass. packed in No. 200; the cotton cloth in box No. 122, from Windham, Ct. was given to the Orphan Asylum, and the garments packed in box No. 100, the cotton cloth contained in box No. 137, from Northampton, Mass. was given to the Orphan Asylum, and the box filled from 125 and 126 and distributed at Kitries. Box 188, from Scott, N. Y. packed in different boxes, out of which sheets and blankets were taken for the hospital. Nos. 192 and 217, from New York, packed in boxes from Norwich, and distributed with them. No. 194, from Danbury, Ct., containing hats, distributed and sold at Poros. No. 234, from Butternuts, Otsego co. N. Y., containing 885 yds. shirting, and 24 1-2 yards woollen cloth, given to the Orphan Asylum. This box was filled from No. 276, and distributed at Navarino. No. 235, from Butternuts, partly distributed at the Orphan Asylum, and partly packed in No. 200, and distributed at Patras. No. 100, from Kinderhook, N. Y. containing bedding given to the Hospital. No. 316, from Chitteningo and Canaseraga, N. Y., packed in 151, and distributed with it. No. 111, from Providence, packed in No. 200, boxes No. 43 and 44 from New London, Ct. packed in different boxes, out of which sheets and blankets were taken for the Hospital. Bales 92 and 94 sold and distributed at Poros. No. 162, from East Bloomfield, N. Y., nearly all shoes, sold or distributed at Poros. Used in the house 10 barrels flour, 4 barrels bread, 1 barrel peas, 2 1-2 barrels pork. Sold, 12 1-2 barrels flour, and 12 barrels pork.

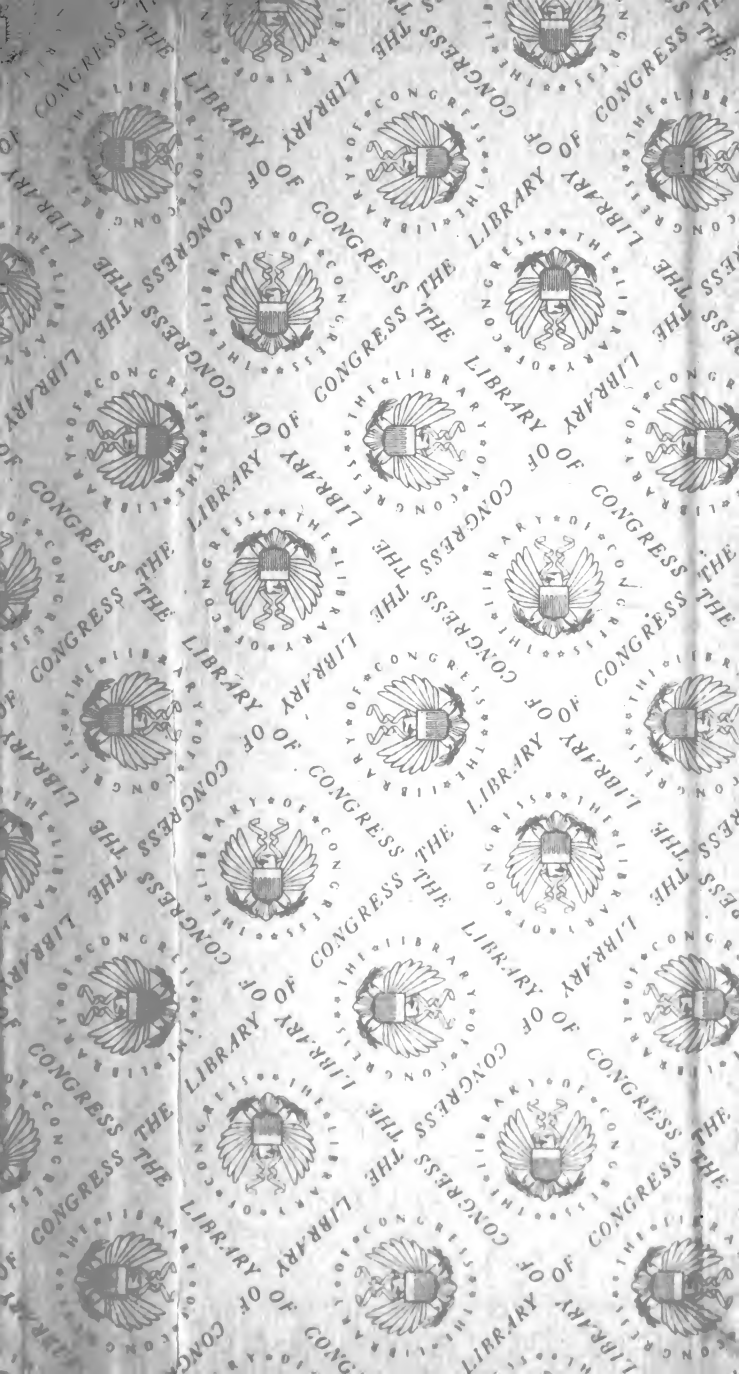
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